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L.A. OIL MINISTERS CALL FOR GLOBAL TALKS

FL260015 Bridgetown CANA in English 2358 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, Nov 25, CANA-REUTER -- Energy ministers of Trinidad and Tobago and three Latin American oil-exporting countries today called for talks with producers from other regions and consuming countries to stabilise the market.

In a communique issued at the end of a two-day meeting in this coast resort, the ministers said the aim was to achieve long-term stability in the world oil market.

The invitation to other producers was extended to both members and non-members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Venezuela and Ecuador are OPEC members.

The other countries at the Cancun meeting -- Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago -- have never joined the organisation. In recent months, however, Mexico has taken an active role in OPEC talks and has followed its production and price guidelines.

Although Mexico tried to promote global energy negotiations in the mid-1970's, the idea never got off the ground.

This time Mexican officials said they felt there was a better chance of success because of a change in market circumstances since then.

The ministers also called on other exporting countries to follow their example by exercising discipline. "It is vital to avoid over-production," the communique said.

They agreed, too, to promote further technical co-operation and to study the oil market systematically.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE CONFIRMS ALFONSIN AS WINNER

PY290241 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0225 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Nov (DYN) -- The Raul Alfonsin-Victor Martinez presidential ticket obtained 336 votes in the Argentine Electoral College today, while the Justicialist ticket of Italo Luder-Deolindo Bittel received only 247 votes.

The electoral colleges of each province met in their provincial capitals, that of the federal capital met in Buenos Aires, and that of the national territory of Tierra del Fuego met in Usuhuaia. In each case, the electoral colleges cast their votes for the presidential tickets, and even though the official, final count will have to take place in Congress on 5 December, the Radical Civic Union [UCR] victory was virtually confirmed tonight as had been expected in keeping with the results of the elections that took place on 30 October.

The final count, once the results from the provinces and the federal capital were added, were as follows: 336 votes for the UCR ticket, 247 for the Justicialist ticket, 2 for the Intransigent Party, 2 for the Integration and Development Movement, and 13 absentees.

CAPUTO 'OPTIMISTIC' ABOUT FUTURE U.S. RELATIONS

PY281303 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2242 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 Nov (DYN) -- Foreign Minister-designate Dante Caputo has said that he is optimistic about future relations with the United States as a result of Frank Ortiz' appointment as U.S. ambassador to Argentina. Caputo has also stated that the future constitutional government intends to "restore the good level of relations with the United States." However, Caputo added that relations must be on an equal basis with respect for each other's sovereignty and national decisions.

Caputo made brief statements to the press on entering the hotel in downtown Buenos Aires where the president-elect is carrying out his activities. Caputo said that Ortiz' appointment as U.S. ambassador to Argentina "will help to materialize our desire to improve relations with the United States." He added that this is necessary because "it is public knowledge that our relations with the United States have encountered various difficulties in the past few years."

DEFENSE MINISTER-DESIGNATE DISCUSSES PLANS

PY290153 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1910 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpt] La Plata, 28 Nov (NA) -- Today Raul Borras, the defense minister-designate, said that the commanders of the Army, Navy, and Air Force in the next constitutional government "will be chosen on the basis of the agreements that may be made regarding the new democracy we want for the country." Moreover, the future minister confirmed that the Armed Forces' budget will be "trimmed" during the next government in order to increase the resources for the education and health sectors.

Minister Borras also announced that "we will start looking" for the chiefs of staff for the three forces "during the next few days and start discussing the subject with the respective branches."

The defense minister-designate pointed out that "all this will be done based on the points of agreements there may be regarding the future we seek for the country, the sort of Armed Forces we desire, and basically the new democracy we want for Argentina."

Regarding the reorganization of the Armed Forces, Borras denied that it had any other purpose than to return to what is established by the Constitution. He said: "It merely entails the modernization of the Armed Forces and the implementation of the constitutional provision that states that the commander in chief of the Armed Forces is the president of the republic."

Borras explained "that all this will be analyzed and we are already working on it, but I can disclose that the national defense budget will be cut as a way of contributing to those other areas such as public health and education, which are depressed."

In once again referring to the Armed Forces' structure, Borras stated that "there is no established reform project."

COMMENTATOR VIEWS NUCLEAR POLICY, U.S. INTEREST

PY232150 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Nov 83 pp 1, 4

[J. Iglesias Rouco's commentary: "No Bomb at the Beginning"]

[Excerpt] Last Friday two positive facts marked the end of the first phase in the process of assembling the new constitutional government: First, the decision not to build "the bomb" that was reflected in the official recognition of Argentina's capacity for producing enriched uranium as well as in the pacifist proclamation, which was probably prompted as much by the Alfonsinist interest in clearing the nuclear program from any military implications as by the fact that the United States has demonstrated that it has information on this matter; and second, the final decision reached by the UCR [Radical Civic Union] leadership regarding the "restructuring" of the Armed Forces, ruling out the creation of military state secretariats. Thus, in a few hours one of the most delicate, and potentially most dangerous, matters on the country's foreign front was cleared up, hopefully, definitively. An adequate communication between the political power and the military power was also established.

Admiral Castro Madero's announcement did no more than confirm the information made public in this column several months ago to the effect that Argentina had acquired full capacity over the nuclear fuel cycle and was therefore in a position to build an atomic device. As we pointed out then, these possibilities were being observed with concern by Washington and its NATO allies. According to our information sources, in recent months the North Americans had converged, so to speak, on Buenos Aires, brining with them conclusive evidence of their knowledge of this matter. It was so much so that an important military chief from Washington connected with inter-American defense who visited Argentina a few months ago was invited to tour the Bariloche Atomic Center after demonstrating his knowledge of it, and perhaps also the secret underground restricted-access plant located in Pilcaniyeu, occuping a 600-hectare wire-fenced expanse. In some local sectors, word spread during August and September, about a renowned Argentine physicist named Cristallini who had trained a group of scientists and technicians here for work at the Pilcaniyeu plant.

This plant is of the so-called "fast" type which operates with a uranium-238 burning reactor. Our sources assured us that physicist Cristallini had developed a technique at the Constituyentes Atomic Center known as "alpha feasibility," which consists of plutonium-emitted particle "bombardment." According to this information, manufacturing "the bomb" would have been just a question of time (no more than a year perhaps) and hundreds of millions of dollars. Only the political decision was lacking. Fortunately the decision has now apparently been made against making "the bomb." We were told by UCR circles just a few hours ago that the UCR, as a party and a government, considers "the bomb" totally useless, and moreover dangerous for Argentina because of the reaction the possession of that weapon could unleash not only in the United States and Europe, but in Latin America as well.

'DEMILITARIZATION' OF CNEA REQUESTED BY PI

PY281338 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0010 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (NA) -- The Intransigent Party [PI] today requested that the government "demilitarize and detach from the Armed Forces the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) and the organizations linked to it to prevent the utilization of nuclear technology for belligerent purposes."

In a communique signed by Oscar Alende, the PI stated that Argentine nuclear policy should not be implemented by the CNEA as in the past few years, but discussed within the context of a national energy plan."

The PI, which took third place in the recent general elections, also proposed "a mechanism to supervise and coordinate all nuclear energy activities." The PI stated that these activities should be supervised "by independent organizations such as the congress and the scientific community."

MRS PERON TO ARRIVE 8 DEC FOR INAUGURATION

PY281935 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2217 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 27 Nov (TELAM) -- Pedro J. Arrighi and Jose Humberto Martiarena, who had brought back a message from Mrs Peron several days ago today reported that they have a letter from her addressed to Alfonsin accepting the invitation to attend his inauguration. Arrighi and Martiarena also reported on the formation of an internal liaison committee set up by Mrs Peron, according to a letter which included a list of members and her signature. Copies of this list were released to the press.

Concerning Mrs Peron's attendance at Alfonsin's inauguration on 10 December, Arrighi and Martiarena noted that they have a letter from Mrs Peron addressed to Alfonsin stating that she will attend the oath of office administration ceremony to be held at the Congress.

It was reported that Mrs Peron, the last Argentine constitutional president, will arrive in Buenos Aires on 8 December by a regular Argentine Airlines flight.

The members of the new committee are: Emilio Mondelli, Arolinda Bonifatti, Alfredo Rodriguez, Antonio Lloveras, Clotilde Volpe, Hugo Mott, Haydee Frizzi de Longoni, Jose Deheza, Rolando Hnatiuk, Juan G. Labake, Maria Puente de Bonetto, Jorge Aguilera, Humberto Romero, Carlos M. Torres, and Jorge Camus.

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS RELATIONS

PY260115 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0005 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (DYN) -- After his arrival in Argentina today, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso stated that the relations between the Argentine constitutional government and the Uruguayan regime will "by no means" be affected by President-elect Raul Alfonsin's recent meeting with Uruguayan opposition members.

Maeso also dismissed the idea that Argentina had determined Uruguay's democratization, because "our electoral timetable was established in Montevideo 2 years ago." Asked by DYN about the impact of the Argentine electoral process on the Uruguayan preparations for the return to democracy, Foreign Minister Maeso said that "I would say it was the other way around, because Uruguay's electoral timetable was established 2 years ago. Basically, I do not think that one thing determined the other." The diplomat added that "the electoral timetable, which was established 2 years ago, included general elections in November 1984 and the handing over of power to the elected authorities in March 1985."

As regards the 30 October elections, he said that "we are particularly interested in and pleased with" Argentina's new stage, adding that "the elections were a perfect example of civility and of a real democracy."

Asked about the recent mass demonstrations against the Uruguayan military regime, Maeso said that "they are framed within the process for an opening in various sectors." He said that a "reinstitutionalization process concludes with the holding of elections and the transfer of power," adding that "some of the initial stages have already been completed in Uruguay." Maeso said that "one of these stages was the enactment of the professional associations law, which allowed union organizations to strengthen and develop," adding that "another stage was the holding of internal party elections."

When referring to the recent meeting held by President-elect Raul Alfonsin with Uruguayan opposition members, Maeso said that it will "by no means" affect future relations between Buenos Aires and Montevideo. He said that "the meeting should not be an obstacle, because I think it is natural and reasonable for the Argentine president-elect to contact the various sectors and forces forming part of the country's national life."

The Uruguayan foreign minister concluded by stating that "the brotherhood between the two nations stems from their history and from their birth as politically sovereign countries. They were born sisters and they will continue to be so," he said.

FORMER JUNTA MEMBERS INFORMED OF RATTENBACH REPORT

PY282030 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Today the former members of the government military junta who had ruled the country during the Malvinas war were informed of the conclusions of the report written by the commission that determined political, military, and strategic responsibilities during the war.

The retired military officers, who are considered to be responsible for the Malvinas defeat, entered and departed the Armed Forces Supreme Council headquarters in their own cars guarded by security personnel. They refused to talk to reporters.

PRESIDENT SILES ZUAZO RESPONDS TO COB REQUEST

PY282015 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpt] President Hernan Siles Zuazo has sent a document to the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] in response to a request that COB submitted to the executive branch last week. The presidential document states that even though the minimum salary with a flexible scale is a legitimate aspiration of workers, its implementation demands a careful appraisal of the real possibilities of the Bolivian economy. The government also extends an official invitation to COB leaders to hold a meeting to evaluate the economic and financial implications of the minimum salary.

LA PAZ JOURNALISTS UNION EXPELS TWO MEMBERS

PY281504 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpt] During a general meeting held last Saturday, the La Paz journalists decided to expel members (Percy Camacho) and (Raul Burgoa) from their union. According to union spokesmen, the members present at the meeting arrived at this decision due to an alleged betrayal of the union and abuse of the workers on the part of (Camacho) and (Burgoa). (Percy Camacho) and (Raul Burgoa), Information Ministry secretary and press director of the state-owned television station, respectively, were the targets of much criticism due to their antiunion attitudes, it was reported.

As may be recalled, a couple of months ago member (Mario Espinoza Osorio) was expelled for infringing several rules of the La Paz Press Workers Union. Therefore, the La Paz journalists have now expelled three members thus far in 1983 for their alleged antiunion attitudes.

TRANSPORTATION STRIKE BLAMED FOR GAS SHORTAGE

PY232140 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] will resort to its own vehicles to normalize the fuel and gas supply; this will be done mainly in La Paz. YPFB sources blamed the gas shortage in La Paz and rural areas on the transportation sector strike.

Through a communique, the YPFB asked the people to reduce fuel consumption as much as possible because the shortage will worsen if the transportation strike continues. It was also reported that YPFB depots are filled with enough reserves to meet any emergency.

BRIEFS

NEW USSR AMBASSADOR APPOINTED -- The USSR has appointed Arcadi Glujov as USSR ambassador to Bolivia, according to information leaks at the USSR Embassy in La Paz. It is expected that Glujov will assume his post sometime in December. [Summary] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Nov 83 p 3 PY]

ANDEAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LOAN -- The Bolivian representative to the Andean Development Corporation has reported that this organization has granted Boliva $20 million for a rehabilitation program in the areas affected by floods. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Nov 83 PY]

MILITARIZATION OF SOUTH ATLANTIC OPPOSED

PY281253 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0041 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Brasilia, 25 Nov (EFE) -- Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro today expressed his opposition to the U.S. military presence in the South Atlantic. The Brazilian foreign minister expressed the Brazilian Government's opposition to the alleged building of a U.S. air-Navy base on Trinidad Island, located 1,200 km off the Brazilian coast.

According to Guerreiro, South Atlantic countries must be exempted from the East-West confrontation to the extent possible for the benefit of their development. During a press conference, the Brazilian foreign minister noted that "I do not see any advantage in bringing the South Atlantic region into the East-West confrontation."

Guerreiro denied that he has any knowledge of a proposal made by the Ronald Reagan administration to build an ultramodern military base on Trinidad Island, a 28-square-km Brazilian island. The Brazilian foreign minister noted that Brazil categorically opposes the militarization of the South Atlantic region.

According to the latest issue of AFRICA-ASIA magazine, the United States has proposed that Brazil build a military base on Trinidad Island, but both the Brazilian Foreign Ministry and Brazilian military ministers have denied any knowledge of this plan.

The Brazilian Navy has a year-old project to build an airport on the island where it maintains a small military detachment.

USE OF FACILITIES BY BRITISH PLANES DENIED

PY281756 Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 26 Nov (AFP) -- Today the Brazilian Foreign Ministry released a communique denying accusations made in Buenos Aires by Professor Candido Mendes on the use of Brazilian territory by British military aircraft en route to the Malvinas Islands.

According to Candido Mendes (brother of the present secretary general of the Brazilian Episcopal Conference, Monsignor Luciano Mendes de Almeida), in return, the British Government would grant the Brazilian Government facilities for rescheduling the latter's foreign debt. Candido Mendes had made these accusations during a lecture at Belgrano University attended by Argentine Foreign Minister-designate Dante Caputo.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry noted in its communique that the statements allegedly made by Professor Candido Mendes are completely groundless.

FIGUEIREDO RECEIVES CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PY240104 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo today granted an audience to Canadian Foreign Minister Jean-Luc Pepin.

During the audience, at Government House, the Canadian visitor was accompanied by his Brazilian counterpart, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, by the Canadian ambassador to Brazil, and by (Claude) [name indistinct], assistant vice minister for Latin America and the Caribbean of the Canadian Foreign Affairs Department.

Pepin Discusses Financial Aid

PY240230 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] In a speech he delivered to some 150 businessmen from the Brazilian-Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Canadian Foreign Minister Jean-Luc Pepin said that his country will provide Brazil with enough economic aid to repay its foreign debt. Pepin, who spoke during a luncheon at the (Brasilton) in Sao Paulo, said that there is a favorable atmosphere for the promotion of bilateral commercial relations. In this regard, bilateral trade, joint venture investments, and the line of credits granted through the Canadian exports division have increased.

The minister pointed out that through those initiatives, his country has increased its aid to Brazil, which is now faced with the challenge posed by development. Also, he went on, these actions will help Brazil become the main Latin American exporter to the Canadian market.

Tomorrow, Jean-Luc Pepin is scheduled to meet with the Sao Paulo planning secretary and with the head of the Sao Paulo energy company. They will discuss the possibility of Canada cooperating in the renewal of Sao Paulo's power lines.

PMDB GOVERNORS LAUNCH DIRECT BALLOTING CAMPAIGN

PY281442 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] In Sao Paulo on Saturday, opposition governors from several states launched a nationwide movement endorsing the direct ballot system for president. This final meeting was covered by our reporter (Nilton Flores).

[Begin recording] [(Flores)] An important document has been released at last. It was signed by several PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] governors asking for the restoration of the direct ballot system in Brazil. Para Governor Jader Barbalho read this document:

[Barbalho] The nation has a right to be listened to. The direct ballot system for president is the road to the solution of our economic, political, and social crises. It means a possibility for changing the course of our economy with the reassertion of our sovereignty and with the dominance of our domestic market. It means an opportunity for making a change, replacing centralized decisions by democratic consultation with large sectors of society. It means that the citizenry will again rely on those responsible for running the country. This is the best alternative for the states and the municipalities, which need their autonomy to be strengthened for the country's and the people's benefit. It means encouragement for those who live on a salary, as well as for business. It means hope for the young people. It means a great patriotic decision for the federal government which, standing above group and personal ambitions, may secure for the country a democratic tool which will allow the nation to break with its own traditional course. The direct ballot system for president means a restoration of national awareness. The vast majority of Brazilians are asking for it. The nation has a right to be heard. [end recording]

ENVOY DISCUSSES BEAGLE CHANNEL MEDIATION

PY241333 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Colonel Ernesto Videla, the head of the Chilean delegation to the Vatican, has confirmed that there is a better understanding between Argentina and Chile over the Beagle Channel mediation.

However, he pointed out, we Chileans want concrete facts, but the only ones who can say if these facts exist are the mediator's representatives.

Videla made these statements following the recent comments by the Chilean representative to the Vatican for the mediation, Santiago Benedaba, who said that the process will soon experience some changes and that it is possible that talks will be held at the beginning of next year.

Videla added that we have always sought to find a solution as soon as possible, hopefully tomorrow. However, the only information we have is that there is a better understanding to reach a solution within the pope's proposal, but we want concrete facts.

The head of the Chilean delegation stated that there are points of agreement on various issues, but that the problem is the need to find an overall agreement on all the points of the proposal.

Referring to the statements made by the Argentine foreign minister, who has said that a solution would be found in coming months, he said: Let us hope so. These statements are very interesting, but we want concrete facts instead of declarations. We want this desire for agreement to be expressed to the mediator.

SCHWEITZER ON TRIP, DIALOGUE WITH BOLIVIA

PY232005 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel Alex Schweitzer Walters, during a meeting with his aides, announced that he will travel to Israel and Thailand on Friday. He pointed out that he will make this tour in response to official invitations from those countries' governments.

Minister Schweitzer disclosed that he will be accompanied by authorities of the Industrial Developments Association [SOFOFA] of the Chilean Chamber of Commerce and that during their visit, among other issues, they will promote the sale of national products to those two countries.

When asked about Colombia's offer to host meetings so that Chile and Bolivia can seek an understanding, he stated:

[Begin Schweitzer recording] Well, this is the result of the OAS resolution [words indistinct] that at the request of President Betancur and the Colombian foreign minister, Colombia will summon the two governments so that they may initiate a dialogue to seek to normalize their relations so that the pending problem between the two countries may be somehow resolved. It is public knowledge that President Betancur sent a message to Presidents Pinochet and Siles Zuazo so that the two governments, through their foreign ministers, [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Departs for Israel, Thailand

PY260117 Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 25 Nov (AFP) -- Chilean Foreign Minister Miguel Alex Schweitzer Walters today left for Tel Aviv heading a diplomatic and commercial delegation. Schweitzer will meet with Israeli authorities next week.

After visiting Israel, Foreign Minister Schweitzer will travel to Thailand at the invitation of the Thai Government.

NAVY DENIES PURCHASING BRITISH SHIPS, PLANES

PY261607 Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 25 Nov (AFP) -- A Chilean Navy spokesman today said that the Chilean Navy has not bought the British carrier "Hermes," which fought in the Anglo-Argentine war over the Malvinas.

According to reports from Peru, Chile has purchased the "Hermes," 2 frigates, 1 light cruiser, 24 vertical take-off Harrier planes, and 18 helicopters, "all of which has now broken the region's naval power balance."

The spokesman said that the reports are totally false and groundless. However, he admitted that negotiations are being held on the purchase of the light cruiser "Artrim," the sister ship of the destroyer "Capitan Prat," formerly known as the "Norfolk," which was also built in British shipyards.

The Navy's official spokesman said that the reports from Lima are not true.

PINOCHET VOWS TO STRUGGLE, PROTECT DEMOCRACY

PY261352 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The president yesterday stressed that the problems of the country will be overcome. He also said that his greatest desire is that there should be no unemployment in Chile. The president further stated that, being a democrat, he is trying to protect democracy and not to debase it. He made these and other statements when he received the greetings of officials and close coworkers on his birthday.

He also asserted that he will continue struggling until the established goals have been reached:

[Begin Pinochet recording] I will continue struggling, gentlemen. I have to gather strength to continue struggling -- to struggle, struggle, and struggle. With this flagging strength and the weakness that comes with it, it is necessary to gather strength from that weakness in order to continue struggling. We have been struggling for (?3) years [words indistinct]. We will continue struggling until we reach all the goals we have established for ourselves. [end recording]

As a democrat, President Pinochet added, I try to protect democracy. We have sought the means, he asserted, to defend democracy, to defend the sociopolitical situation of the country.

Thanking the ministers for their birthday greetings, the president expressed his firm conviction that the problems of the country will be overcome.

JARPA OUTLINES FOUR NEW GOVERNMENT PLANS

PY241613 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 10 Nov 83 pp A1, A12

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa yesterday outlined four plans being drawn up by the government. He said that the plans include a political plan, an economic plan, the creation of an economic and social council, and a plan called "Chile of the Future." The interior minister referred to these plans during a luncheon hosted by the Rotary Club of Santiago in the Union Club.

"We hope that the country will counteract the pessimistic stance of some sectors, and that the Chilean people will find the strength necessary to overcome the present difficulties with the same resoluteness with which we have confronted far more difficult situations in the past," Jarpa said. Jarpa also urged that the Chilean people, the professionals, particularly the Rotary Club members, cooperate with the government in making the people have faith and confidence in the future and in realizing that their unity will improve the country's situation.

Jarpa remarked that the president of the republic has given all the instructions and guidelines for the plans. "We are carrying out teamwork with the participation of all the ministers, under secretaries, and heads of the various state departments," he said. Jarpa added that the interior minister and the interior under secretary are in charge of the political plan. He said that "the purpose of the political plan is to comply with the constitutional rule providing for the study and promulgation of the basic organic laws to achieve a stable and, if possible, efficient democratic system." Jarpa said that the plan includes the law on political parties, the electoral law, the creation of an electoral court, and the congressional organic law.

He said that in drawing up these laws, the government has requested the participation of all Chilean democratic sectors, including the organizations that do not yet have legal status as well as the organizations or institutes dealing with political studies. He added that the participation of professors of constitutional law has also been requested. "With all these elements," he said, "we will try to draw up the best possible law on political parties. We want to promote the creation of a few but strong, well-organized, responsible, and democratic political parties." Jarpa also referred to the need to determine which parties are truly representative based on their bylaws and on the rules they have to comply with to gain legal status.

Jarpa noted the great significance of the number of signatures registered by the parties. He expressed his belief that a large number of signatures should be requested "to prevent the proliferation of many small parties that mislead the public and that represent only a small number of Chileans."

Jarpa went on to say that after this long and difficult work is concluded, a plebiscite will be held to determine the date for the congressional elections.

As regards the plan called "Chile of the Future," Jarpa said it is a far-reaching plan to open new horizons for Chile's future, especially for its youth. The interior minister said that the plan will be designed primarily to defend and promote Chile's cultural values and to adopt effective measures to resolve health, nutrition, housing, sports and environmental problems.

He said that through this plan, the government will also seek to improve Chile's foreign image, beginning with Chile's neighbors and friendly Latin American nations. He added that the government will also analyze Chile's presence in the Pacific Ocean and in those areas where Chile needs to define and to strengthen it.

He also noted that more attention will be paid to natural and ecological resources and that a better classification of our land and sea natural resources will be made. Minister Jarpa said that communications and the construction of highways will play an important role in national integration and regional development.

He concluded: "Therefore, there is much to do. A great number of specialist and professionals will be engaged in analyzing each part of "Chile of the Future." Naturally, since we have little money to draw up this plan, any help will be on an ad honorem basis. We will be very grateful for your help and may give each person that cooperates a medal for helping Chile and for contributing to the country. Each person will work voluntarily, as the women are now doing, giving us as an example the Women's Voluntary Service."

PARTIES DISPUTE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE PRESIDENCY

PY241417 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] The Presidency of the Democratic Alliance [AD] is being disputed by the Socialists and Social Democrats. When a rotation system for the AD presidency was created by the five member parties, it was established that the Social Democrats would occupy the post in December, but this date was put forward since the AD president, Luis Bosay, had to leave his port for health reasons.

The remaining members of the alliance did not agree with this decision, therefore, the Social Democrats decided not to take their turn in the presidency in December. However, during the past few days, and after the rally held on 18 November, the leadership of the Social Democrats regained its desire for power and has again requested to take the post as of 10 December. The Socialists are voicing their disgust since it was already agreed, during a meeting of the AD executive board, that they would hold the presidency as of 1 December. The AD executive board will again have to decide who will replace Silva Cimma.

It is believed that once this round of uneven terms in office is complete, the term of AD president will be extended to 2 months to avoid this type of problem.

NEW 'NATIONAL UNITY MOVEMENT' ESTABLISHED

PY281425 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Andres Allaman, the secretary general of the newly established National Unity Movement [Movimiento De Unidad Nacional -- MUN], has noted that the MUN is seeking to establish a new political party with unitary, modern, and broad political bases.

Allaman, who said that the MUN is based on principles different from similar national movements, added that the declaration of principles of national projects must be drafted by the grassroots and not issued by the leadership.

He said that this movement is promoting a peaceful transition to democracy based on an independent position that values the traditional role of the Armed Forces. Among the immediate objectives of MUN are economic recovery through the increase of production and the creation of employment sources. Regarding politics, it is promoting the [word indistinct] active participation and the consolidation of a democratic system through institutional political evolution within the framework of the Constitution.

Movement's Leaders Named

PY281429 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2026 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 27 Nov (EFE) -- With the objective of achieving a peaceful transition to democracy and praising "the task carried out by the Armed Forces government," a new political party has been established, called the "National Unity Movement" (MUN).

Leaders of the new political party are Andres Allaman, Carlos Reymondo, and Gustavo Alessandri, all of whom were members of the National Party when it was headed by the present interior minister, Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

JUSTICE MINISTER DISCUSSES CNI, SECRET JAILS

PY252245 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Excerpts] During a press conference, Justice Minister Jaime Delvalle said that beginning next week jails located in undisclosed places will no longer be allowed to operate, and that a decree to be issued by the Defense Ministry or the Interior Ministry will include a list of the places where persons arrested under the terms of Article 24 of the temporary constitutional provisions may be held.

Asked by Cooperativa reporters about the CNI [National Intelligence Center], its methods, and the arrests it makes, the minister said:

[Begin recording] [Delvalle] First of all, the courts are now becoming aware of the abuses, if there were any. I hope that the courts will punish any abuses that may have been committed. Concerning the CNI, I believe that there are people who are very interested in seeing the CNI dismantled, because this agency obviously hinders the actions of terrorists and of those who foment violence. Therefore, they would be a lot happier if the CNI did not exist. Let me say here what I have always said in connection with the death penalty: The existence of the CNI would not be justified if there were no people who foment violence; that is, on the very same day terrorists stop blowing up pylons, burning houses, and killing people, there will be no more justification for the CNI. The CNI does not persecute the common people who live a quiet, normal life and who engage in reasonable opposition actions. The CNI prosecutes terrorists.

[Unidentified Reporter] However, Minister, that (?did not seem to be the case) on several occasions. Would you justify the fact that (?the CNI) has held many people under arrest for 25 days despite that [words indistinct].

[Delvalle] I believe that any abuse committed by whichever institution must be punished. If the CNI committed any abuse, I believe that the first one who would seek to impose the corresponding punishment would be the CNI director himself, as he put it. Thus, I will never agree to protect institutions or persons who abuse power. [end recording]

Asked about the ruling issued by the Fifth Appellate Court Chamber, which sets forth that the CNI is not empowered either to make arrests or to hold detainees in secret jails, the minister said.

[Begin recording] [Delvalle] I will tell you that, curiously enough, this ruling is the first one issued during the many years of the CNI's existence; it is the first one. It is based on the opinion of three distinguished justices, an opinion that I respect, but disagree with.

[Reporter] Why do you disagree?

[Delvalle] I disagree because they give no reasons for their ruling; they did not explain why they consider that the CNI is not empowered to make arrests.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Delvalle] I understand that the jails operating in undisclosed locations are not really secret since everyone knows where they are. An end will be put to all this; an end will be put to all this. A decree will be issued disclosing the location of jails. Therefore, this issue, which could be the subject of controversy, will be brought to a halt. [end recording]

The minister was then asked to give a concrete opinion.

[Begin recording] [Delvalle] In any case, I agree that secret jails must not be allowed to operate, but not that the CNI must be dissolved. I am for the elimination of the system of prisons operating in undisclosed locations.

[Reporter]...and where prisoners are tortured, Minister?

[Delvalle] I have never been for torture. [end recording]

The minister was told that the church had endorsed the charges that a vast sector of the population had leveled against the CNI. He replied:

[Begin recording] I am for fighting abuses, but not for dismantling institutions. Many institutions commit abuses. For example, if such were the case in a school, it would not mean that the school has to be dismantled as an institution, but that corrective measures should be taken. [end recording]

Ruling Against CNI Downplayed

PY250218 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Interior Ministry lawyer (Humberto Neiman) has stated that the decision made by one of the eight appellate courts of Santiago on the CNI [National Intelligence Center] is not a precedent for the other appellate courts because they could pass a different ruling on a similar case.

The Interior Ministry lawyer thus downplayed the decision of Santiago's Fifth Appellate Court prohibiting the CNI from making arrests. Lawyer (Neiman) has said that the decision is only the opinion of one of Santiago's eight appellate courts, adding that the decision can be appealed.

Lawyer (Neiman) has also said that the Interior Ministry was not involved in the case because a petition for a court injunction was filed in favor of a Conchali municipal leader whose arrest had been ordered by the CNI. He added that although the Interior Ministry was not involved in the case, it has submitted a statement expressing its disagreement with the court's decision.

The lawyer said that the CNI's scope of action is established by law, adding that there are legal rules which clearly establish the CNI's power to make arrests.

Havana Notes Court Ruling

PA250424 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] The Santiago, Chile Court of Appeals has ruled illegal the arrests made by the sinister National Information Center. The court ruled that this repressive institution has no authority to make arrests, and that according to the constitution drafted by the leader of the regime, Augusto Pinochet, it can only make arrests in public places. The ruling was issued following charges made against members of the National Information Center.

Other reports have revealed that slogans against the church hierarchy were painted on the facade of Santiago's Metropolitan Cathedral, the Archbishopric of Concepcion, and other Catholic Church headquarters. The slogans described the priests as communists and marxists. The Concepcion Church said that his kind of demonstration is part of a campaign promoted by some sectors that do not want the Catholic people to struggle for democracy and freedom.

Radicals Demand CNI's Dissolution

PY262110 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] The Radical Party has called upon its rank and file to support all initiatives aimed at the dissolution of the National Intelligence Center [CNI].

In an official statement, the Radical Party voiced its solidarity with all Chileans who are being persecuted and urged the people to resort to all available means to report the CNI's actions. The party noted that the government keeps the CNI operating despite charges by reputable organizations like the Catholic Church, which has condemned CNI actions. The party also stressed that the government has disregarded the serious charges leveled by the Chilean medical association, which provided tangible evidence of torture.

In conclusion, the party stated that the Radical Party, like thousands of Chileans who let their voice be heard at O'Higgins Park, not only asks for, but demands, the dissolution of the CNI.

Dissolution Demanded at Rally

PY262240 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Relay from Rancagua by Benito Limardo Casanova]

[Excerpts] More than 7,000 people turned out for the rally that the Cachapoal provincial workers command staged in Manzanar, in Rancagua.

The first speaker at the rally was sociologist Juan Claudio Reyes, head of the National Youth Command for Democracy.

Former Congresswoman Maria (Maluenda) and former (?CUTCH) [Sole Central Organization of Chilean Workers] National Secretary Juan Reyes Reyes also spoke. The rally ended with a speech by Manuel Bustos, president of the National Union Coordinating Board. All the speeches demanded that the government dismantle the CNI and close secret jails.

Manuel Bustos said that it is necessary to reflect upon some facts. We have won our proper place, we are here, he said. Many of us began building for that place on 12 September 1973, he remarked. Bustos concluded by saying that many of the antigovernment slogans and shouts are warming the people's unity.

ARCHBISHOP REPORTS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PY262203 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 26 Nov 83

[By Manola Robles]

[Excerpts] Observers have pointed out that in recent years the church has become one of the strongholds in the struggle for human rights. Last night, Santiago Archbishop Monsignor Juan Francisco Fresno reiterated the Santiago church's stance in defense of human rights and pledged to continue helping, serving, and reporting anything that should be reported.

Msgr Fresno also welcomed the restoration of democracy in Argentina.

The archbishop remarked that poorer Chilean towns have been the target of repression recently. He said: The number of reported cases of arbitrary detentions and torture has, unfortunately, grown. Msgr Fresno added that the people are increasingly concerned over the actions by security agencies that ignore judicial and social control and that serve as a tool to institutionalize the insecurity not only of individuals, but of the entire nation.

Havana Cites Archbishop's Charges

PA272142 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Six men and one woman charged with membership in the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left and with participation in a triple bank holdup have been sentenced to life imprisonment by a military court in Chile. Those sentenced are Luis Portuerira, Carlos Garcia, Gonzalo Gonzalez, Rodolfo Rodriguez, Nelson Cartagena, Juan Gallardo, and Miriam Ortega.

On Saturday, the Chilean military regime banished six people who had been accused of attacking police forces while watching a fire in the Conchali neighborhood of Santiago, the capital, to desert areas in the country's north. Meanwhile, many house raids were carried out in some districts of Santiago and several youths were arrested in what has been regarded as a police response to the wave of dynamite bombings that has taken place in Santiago in the last few hours.

Before trade unionists, youth leaders, delegates of humanitarian organizations, priests, and religious people gathered at the Temple of Saint Vicent de Paul in the Chilean capital, Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno criticized the climate of repression in Chile and stressed that the violation of human rights also entails a violation of the nation's rights. Alluding to the economic chaos in Chile, the prelate said: At a time like this, no one should be entitled to luxury or to superfluous spending.

BOMBS EXPLODE; DAMAGES, NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

Attacks in Santiago

PY251518 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] A number of bomb attacks by Marxist elements took place in various areas of Santiago last night. However, the police have reported that there were no casualties and that the material damages have not yet been evaluated.

Most of the bomb attacks were aimed against streetlight poles and high-tension towers, thus leaving various sectors of the capital without electricity.

Railway, Bank Damaged

PY261651 Paris AFP in Spanish 0344 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 25 Nov (AFP) -- Police have reported that three bombs went off in different places in Santiago tonight, but have added that no one was hurt. Thus, bomb blasts have disturbed the Chilean capital for the second consecutive day.

Yesterday 17 homemade bombs went off in streets and in electric power and railway facilities, causing considerable damage. Thus far, however, no organization has claimed responsibility for the actions.

Unknown persons detonated a powerful bomb on the railway track in a neighborhood of the town of Jose Maria Caro tonight. Train service was interrupted and electric power facilities were damaged.

Minutes later, another bomb went off at a bank branch building, causing serious damage to the facade. A third bomb was detonated in the crowded neighborhood of La Cisterna.

TWENTY-SIX 'POLITICAL ACTIVISTS' BANISHED

PY261759 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] The government has banished 26 political activists to various villages in the north of the country. This information was released by Interior Under Secretary Luis Simon Figueroa during a press conference. The persons in question were arrested in Santiago's Conchali neighborhood after they looted and set fire to a supermarket and attacked policemen and firemen.

The under secretary explained that the events which have been taking place are orchestrated by the enemies of the people. He added that terrorism and violence are being used to set a course for Chile which its people do not want to follow. He also indicated that the Chileans [words indistinct] of this nature for some years, and we will will not allow ourselves to be misled by demagogy, terrorism, or violence.

He made it clear that the perpetrators of all violent deeds are members of antidemocratic and antipopular groups who seek to thwart the efforts the government, together with all Chileans is making to overcome the problems plaguing the country. He said that everything is gradually being done to increase the participation of society, but that these enemies of the people are trying to create obstacles, perhaps to make the poor still poorer, and make it difficult for the country to develop.

HAVANA REPORTS BETANCUR KIDNAPPERS' DEMANDS

PA260333 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] The kidnappers of Professor Jaime Betancur, brother of the Colombian president, have sent a note to the media listing 10 conditions required from the government for the release of their prisoner. These conditions include a general salary increase, the release of all political prisoners, a 3-year freeze on the price of staples, and other demands. The kidnappers also demanded punishment for members of the paramilitary group Death to Kidnappers.

Professor Betancur was kidnapped on Tuesday as he left the Catholic University in northern Bogota.

ARMED FORCES REPORT CAPTURE OF 14 FARC REBELS

PA242010 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Bogota -- Military sources today confirmed that 14 guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, were captured in parallel operations carried out in Bogota and El Huila. The guerrillas were captured as they were conducting two operations: collecting a ransom and purchasing arms. The 14 rebels were placed in the custody of the criminal courts of Neiva and Villavicencio. Weapons, vehicles, and materiel used exclusively by the Armed Forces were seized from the FARC rebels.

FARC Camp Occupied

PA270340 Paris AFP in Spanish 2210 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Bogota, 26 Nov (AFP) -- A guerrilla camp located in southern Colombia, which was visited by reporters 15 days ago, has been occupied by soldiers, who killed one subversive and captured five. A communique issued by the Ministry of Defense stated that 14 modern helicopters and several hundred men were used by the Armed Forces in their surprise attack on the camp, located in the jungle regions of the Caqueta and occupied by the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC, a pro-Soviet group).

Ninety hectares planted with cocaine and a laboratory to process the alkaloid were found near the camp. The Army recovered field and medical equipment, ammunition, and document of great importance. The search for subversives continues.

The communique adds that among the documents recovered are plans for terrorist actions, lists noting contributions to the guerrillas from farm owners in the region, and instructions on the assistance that the FARC is giving the Communist Party of Colombia in its recruitment activities. It was recalled that a group of reporters was "invited" by the FARC to visit the camp early this month. They were at the camp for a week, during which they observed the daily routine of those living in the camp, among whom were 38 women and 7 children.

ELN COMMANDOS ATTACK MORMON CHURCHES 28 NOV

PA281351 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Bucaramanga, Colombia -- The Army of National Liberation [ELN] carried out a wave of terrorist attacks at dawn today, when commandos planted eight bombs in several Mormon churches.

According to police, the terrorists gagged the watchmen in one of the churches. The explosive devices damaged the churches and caused fires.

The subversives identified themselves as members of the Landines commandos group. They painted slogans about their movement on the churches' walls, and left behind an ELN flag.

ECOPETROL ANNOUNCES DISCOVERY OF OIL DEPOSIT

PA251740 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 23 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by Raul Rodriguez]

[Text] Rodolfo Segovia Salas, president of ECOPETROL [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise], yesterday announced the discovery of an important oil deposit in the Arauca area, with estimated reserves of between 40 and 65 million barrels. Daily production will total between 12,000 and 23,000 barrels.

The discovery is the result of work carried out in the last 2 years by the Occidental Petroleum Company, an American concern, through its branch office here in Colombia, under a contract of association with ECOPETROL. This is the largest deposit found since the contract system was established in this country 14 years ago.

Segovia Sales explained that the new deposit was found in the area of Arauca, only 6 km from the Venezuelan border, in the field known as Cano Limon. The deposit will become productive as soon as six exploratory wells are drilled to an average depth of 2,440 meters.

The ECOPETROL president explained that under a contract of association, the international companies are allowed to explore for oil at their own expense, bearing all associated risks. When oil is discovered in commercial quantities, Colombia receives 60 percent of the oil discovered. The national crude oil production will thus be increased and imports reduced. Although self-sufficiency is still a distant prospect, the country is moving closer to that goal.

BRIEFS

MILITARY COMMAND APPOINTMENTS -- The Army has announced the following appointments: General Hernando Diaz Sanmiguel has been appointed commander of the 3d Division; Major General Luis E. Rodriguez Botiva, commander of the 5th Division; Major General Oscar Botero Restrepo, commander of the 1st Division; General Jaime Gomez Martinez, commander of the 2d Department of the Army General Command; Colonel Alfonso Vacca Perilla, commander of the 1st Army Brigade in Tunja; General Ubaldo Franco Aristizabal, commander of the 2d Brigade in Barranquilla; General Rafael Padilla Vergara, commander of the 5th Brigade in Bucaramanga; Colonel Fabio Luque Garcia, commander of 6th Brigade in ibague; General Eduardo Roca Michels, commander of the 7th Brigade in Villaviciencio; Colonel Argemiro Cruz Garcia, commander of the 9th Brigade in Neiva; and General Jose Alirio Hernandez, commander of the 10th Brigade in Tolemaida. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Nov 83 pp 1A, 7A PA]

AIRCRAFT PURCHASED -- The Colombian Air Force has purchased 10 Pilatus Turbo-Porter aircraft to reinforce vigilance. A spokesman said that the planes will make communication between isolated areas and the cities easier in case of public disorder or attacks on the nation's sovereignty. The aircraft, which are already in the country, have been satisfactorily tested. [Summary] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Nov 83 PA]

RIGHTIST POLITICAL GROUP FIRES ON OPPONENTS

PA281939 Paris AFP in Spanish 1824 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Quito, 28 Nov (AFP) -- The shock forces of the Ecuadoran National Reconstruction Front [Frente de Reconstruccion Nacional -- FRN], have fired on their opponents for the second time during the campaign for the January elections.

Yesterday, Sunday, the shock forces of the FRN, which includes seven Ecuadoran rightist parties, fired on civilians in Tulcan, a northern Andean city, when a group carried out a counterdemonstration and hurled stones at a column of vehicles carrying FRN candidates. Consequently, five people were wounded and are being treated at health centers.

Three weeks ago, the same armed men fired submachinegun bursts when campaigning FRN candidates were confronted with a counterdemonstration in Machala, on the southern Ecuadoran coast.

These incidents, 2 months before the general elections, have been severely condemned by spokesmen of the Ecuadoran regime and by the eight presidential candidates.

HURTADO TO ATTEND ALFONSIN INAUGURATION

PA260259 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Excerpt] President Oswaldo Hurtado will attend the inauguration of Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin in December.

Foreign Minister Luis Valencia today reported that President Hurtado will ask the Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees for its authorization to leave the country on 9 December and return on 11 December. Hurtado's trip is in response to an invitation made by the new Argentine leader Alfonsin.

In announcing the presidential trip, Valencia praised Argentina's return to a democratic regime. He said that it consolidates democracy in Latin America and pleases Ecuador because it has been the kind of policy our government has promoted.

GROUP OCCUPIES EFE OFFICES IN QUITO 25 NOV

PA251732 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1620 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Quito, 25 Nov (EFE) -- Four hooded individuals today occupied the offices of the EFE news agency in Quito for 30 minutes. The agency's personnel were bound and gagged.

The hooded group, members of the self-styled group Alfaro Lives, Damnit [Alfaro Vive, Carajo], entered the EFE offices and demanded that a message condemning U.S. policy in Central America be transmitted. The attackers -- three men and one woman -- carried guns and a knife.

The group first appeared in this country 3 months ago when it stole from the museum in Guayaquil the sword of Eloy Alfaro, a Liberal leader in the early 1900's who supposedly inspires their actions.

The attackers left the EFE offices after painting slogans on the walls.

BELAUNDE DISCUSSES CURRENT INTERNAL SITUATION

PY281928 Lima Cadena Nacional del Peru Television in Spanish 0030 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Press conference by President Fernando Belaunde Terry at Government House on 27 November -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Belaunde] [in progress]...do want to assume their responsibilities. We will continue to assume our responsibilities along with our allies in the Popular Christian Party. The people should be aware that the government has nothing to hide and is willing to accomplish the desires of the Peruvian people. However, the government wants to make it clear that Peru is confronting an economic crisis prompted by foreign factors. We are not looking for magic formulas, because neither Popular Action [AP] nor the other parties have them. The crisis will continue, but I hope that prices will recover next year. Therefore, the people must sacrifice instead of sitting back.

[Unidentified Reporter] There is another problem, Mr President. It has to do with the incidents that occurred recently [words indistinct]. The bodies of people who had been captured are being found....

[Belaunde] [Passage indistinct] As far as the government is concerned, there are victims such as Cerro de Pasco Mayor (Arias Vicuna). The murder of this high-ranking government official, who was elected by the people, is neither a supposition nor a rumor. The same occurred with Mr Roberto (Callaron Rivera), late candidate for Huanta mayor who died heroically because nobody wanted to run for mayor there. Therefore, he died heroically. This is reality and such people are real victims.

There have been other victims, but their murders must be investigated. We know that clashes and murders occur frequently. For example, the latest [word indistinct] in the San Miguel casino, where the local mayor was playing billiards. Some individuals entered the casino, murdered three people, and injured the mayor. These are real events but all kinds of conjectures can be made about them. We are naturally very much concerned over the violence in Ayacucho. I personally do not [words indistinct] the government for this to happen because we have not promoted this violence. We want peace and the creation of a movement for the revival of Ayacucho. The infamous Shining Path group has tried to prevent the municipal elections in several provinces by killing candidates. We have lost over 12 mayors and governors. However, they were able to prevent the elections in only four places. No elections were held in Huanta because Shining Path killed the local mayor [words indistinct]. No elections were held in Victor Fajardo and in La Mar either. This means that elections were not held in 4 out of 159 provinces. AP won in 40 out of the 155 provinces where elections were held,

[Unidentified Reporter] As a result of the presence of an IMF delegation in Peru, there are rumors that Peru is mortgaging its sovereignty [words indistinct] of the IMF.

[Belaunde] No, those are mere ill-intended rumors. All agreements signed with international organizations are subject to conditions. The same happens when we apply for a bank loan because banks do not grant loans to just anybody. The client must give some kind of guarantee.

Peru became a member of the IMF of its own volition and it can withdraw from it whenever it chooses. However, we do not think this would benefit Peru. I believe that if a formula is not acceptable for us we should look for another one and continue to negotiate.

We are not being forced to sign anything and we would never yield to pressure.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, what are the prospects for 1984-85?

[Belaunde] I have never been pessimistic. I believe those who are pessimistic should not engage in politics but in the opposition [as heard]. I think that the people must have faith in the government and work honestly, with a clean conscience and willingness. My only concern is that I don't have enough money to do everything I would like to do. That is my sole problem within the government.

HAVANA NOTES FERNANDEZ MELL'S ARRIVAL IN LIMA

FL281501 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] The president of Havana City's People's Assembly, Oscar Fernandez Mell, has arrived in the Peruvian capital to participate in an international meeting that will discuss the problems of large cities. Fernandez Mell, who was met by Jorge Chaves, the mayor of Lima, will participate in the First Ibero-American Meeting on Cities, which will begin today. The mayors of Managua, La Paz, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Mexico, Santo Domingo, and of other cities will also participate.

TRUCK, BUS DRIVERS BEGIN INDEFINITE STRIKE

PA252039 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] In Lima, the new day was greeted with an indefinite strike of truck and bus drivers. The strike was organized by the Land Transportation National Defense Front, which is demanding from the government tariff exemptions and a number of measures in favor of the workers. Other workers have been on strike for several days in Peru demanding higher wages.

HAVANA ON UNITED LEFT COMMUNIQUE, LABOR CONFLICTS

PA260352 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] A public communique issued by the leadership committee of the United Left Coalition of Ayacucho Department has demanded a thorough investigation into the deaths of more than 30 people in Socos on 13 November. The death of the peasants, including old people, women, and children, was attributed to police and military forces operating in the region. The United Left document stressed that the Socos killings are added to the murders of eight newsmen and the killing of teachers and residents of Lucanas Province.

Other reports from Lima disclosed that labor conflicts in the health, judicial, and transportation sectors, as well as in Lima municipality, have continued. The health workers' strike began 11 days ago to demand better salaries. Health Minister Juan Franco today threatened to fire workers who don't return to work. In the judicial branch, the strike has already lasted 17 days, while workers of the Lima municipality have been on strike for 23 days. There are also several labor conflicts in the Peruvian private sector. The largest of these conflicts is one affecting 1,200 workers of the Cobajones mines, who are demanding better salaries.

In other areas of the Peruvian situation, dispatches noted that (Dagoberto Laynes), president of the Chamber of Deputies, proposed a postponement of the negotiations with the IMF until cabinet changes are made in January.

COLORADO LEADER VIEWS RALLY, POLITICAL CLIMATE

PY282100 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Several political leaders voiced their opinions at the end of yesterday's rally. Jorge Valle [Colorado party member] said after the demonstration that he thought it would be a good idea to bring forward the election date. He also referred to proscribed Nationalist leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. In statements to El Espectador, Radio Sport, and Cadena de Oro, Valle said:

[Begin recording] [Valle] I think that many of us do not realize we, in our capacity as political leaders, have had the great honor of taking part in an event which goes beyond our individual capabilities and possibilities. The people have placed us in this situation. We therefore have a great responsibility to shoulder, and must maintain a peaceful but firm attitude.

[Unidentified Reporter] Mr Valle, in this regard would the mass attendance at the rally grant the political parties even greater responsibilities?

[Valle] I would say that the political parties will undoubtedly have much more power because the natural power they already have will be strengthened by what was seen here today.

I am certain that the Armed Forces will understand, because they too are made up of Uruguayan citizens. They have made a series of serious mistakes, but I am sure that there must be many officers within the Armed Forces who are aware of the need for a democratic regime where they will once again become the professional sector in charge of such an important task as defending our national sovereignty with the prestige that they have always had in Uruguay. The Uruguayan Armed Forces have always had great prestige because they have always defended law, democracy, and the Constitution. [end recording]

HAVANA REPORTS ON MONTEVIDEO DEMONSTRATION

PA281923 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] More than 400,000 persons rallied in a downtown Montevideo park demanding a return to democracy in Uruguay, the release of political prisoners, the return of exiles, and the return of the militarymen to their barracks. The demonstration, called for by both the traditional political parties and the illegal ones that made up the Broad Front in 1981, is believed to have been the largest ever held in Uruguay and illustrated the isolation of the military sector. The event began with the singing of the national anthem. A proclamation was then read stating that Uruguayans are solemnly committed to struggling for a nonexclusive democracy and that the current regime is completely exhausted and does not represent any sector of the population.

Before the huge rally, the demonstrators passed the Central Prison where Liber Seregni, the leader of the Broad Front, has been held for the past 10 years. As they marched by, they shouted: Seregni: Friend, the people are with you. At the end of the rally, some 10,000 persons marched along 18th of July Avenue and gathered at Independence Square, only a few meters from Government House, and shouted slogans against the military regime.

There were similar simultaneous demonstrations in other Uruguayan cities.

HAVANA CITES CALDERA ON CUBAN ROLE IN C.A.

PA282001 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera, currently the presidential candidate of the Social Christian Party, has told the Caracas newspaper EL NACIONAL that it would be a mistake to exclude Cuba from peace negotiations in Central America.

Caldera said if he is elected president in next Sunday's elections, he is prepared to contribute as much as possible to avoiding war and securing respect for the Central American people's right to self-determination.

MORENO LEON VIEWS AREA OIL PRODUCERS' MEETING

PA280057 Paris AFP in Spanish 2257 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Caracas, 27 Nov (AFP) -- Latin America's four oil exporting countries have agreed to maintain a level of production that will permit the current price structure to be defended on the world market, Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon, Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, said here today.

Moreno Leon returned on Saturday night from Cancun, Mexico, where he attended a meeting of the so-called Puerto La Cruz group, consisting of Mexico, Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

The Venezuelan representative noted the existence of a number of indicators that permit reasonable optimism about the upcoming OPEC conference, scheduled to be held in Geneva in early December. "I believe that the OPEC nations have become aware of the need to increase the organization's cohesion so that it may increase its international credibility in turn, and thus achieve the objective of a well-organized development of the oil market, free of the ups and downs of past years, which benefited no one," Moreno Leon noted.

The minister described as very positive the fact that "the four Latin American countries agreed at the Cancun meeting to maintain a production level that will permit defense of the current price structure".

Moreno Leon also said that "Venezuela, Mexico, Ecuador, and Trinidad and Tobago expressed recognition of the need for the dialogue between the oil producing and oil consuming nations that OPEC is promoting."

ZAMBRANO LEAVES FOR VISIT TO BELGIUM

PA271602 Paris AFP in Spanish 1543 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Caracas, 27 Nov (AFP) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco left this morning for Belgium where he will attend a ceremony commemorating the bicentennial of the birth of Simon Bolivar.

On Tuesday Minister Zambrano will begin his Brussels visit by dedicating a statue of Simon Bolivar on horseback on Roosevelt Avenue in the Belgian capital. He will meet with his counterpart Leo Tindemans and with King Baodouin I during his visit. He is scheduled to return on Thursday, 1 December.

PSUM STRESSES NEED FOR SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

PA281811 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City -- The Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM] has announced it will begin a campaign to promote technical aid for the Nicaraguan economy, which has been harmed by the absence of workers mobilized to military defense tasks in view of an imminent U.S. invasion of Nicaragua.

This announcement was made by PSUM Secretary General Pablo Gomez after his return from Managua, where he met with government officials and Sandinist leaders to learn about the critical Central American situation and the aggression launched by Washington against the Nicaraguan revolution.

Gomez said that at this time of danger and anxiety for the Nicaraguan people, it is more necessary and urgent than ever to double Mexico's solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution.

UNOMASUNO ANALYZES ALLEGED CIA DISCLOSURES

PA281913 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 26 Nov 83 p 11

[Editorial: "When the CIA Tells the Truth"; underlined words published in italics]

[Text] The CIA has admitted that the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, who so far have received U.S. Government support, do not stand the slightest chance of achieving victory. Washington intelligence officials have reported to the U.S. Congress that the counterrevolutionaries number between 10,000 and 12,000 but lack military ability, training, and political support. THE WASHINGTON POST, the newspaper through which this information has been disseminated, is of the opinion that the *contras* have been unable to secure enough popular support among Nicaraguans, and stresses the fact that the Sandinist leaders will not yield in any military confrontation with their enemies.

The CIA, when it wants to, releases true information that in this case agrees with that expressed by impartial observers of the Nicaraguan situation. It is fitting to wonder, then, about the cause of this willingness to tell the truth by those who are specialists in deliberately distorting information in accordance with their objectives in each country. The U.S. paper maintains that this CIA report is aimed at supporting President Reagan's effort to withdraw his interventionist policy in Nicaragua in exchange for Managua granting amnesty to the counterrevolutionaries and forsaking all solidarity with the Salvadoran rebels. If the Washington government has reached these conclusions, it is not only because of the failure and unpopularity of its proteges in Nicaragua, but also because it has become aware of the determination of Nicaraguan people and leaders to resist and defend, arms in hand, their territory and their revolution to their last drop of blood.

On the contrary, to think that this means that Reagan has given up his plan to overthrow the Sandinist Government would be to dismiss his determination. If the information given by THE WASHINGTON POST is confirmed, this means that Reagan is trying to isolate the FMLN-FDR in El Salvador, not regarding the arms supply -- the rebels have demonstrated they can get arms anyway -- but regarding international solidarity. This would also mean that Reagan is trying to exert pressure to achieve an outcome favorable to his interests in El Salvador. After this, he would be able to turn against Nicaragua with great power. The maneuver seems too obvious to deceive the Sandinists, who are winning the war against the *contras* and have undeniable political and democratic ability.

Not everything is strange in this "truth-incident" of the CIA. It reveals almost too clearly the interventionism of the Washington government and consequently reinforces the need to maintain world solidarity with the besieged Sandinist government.

BANK DIRECTOR NOTES 37-PERCENT DROP IN INFLATION

FL260045 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2350 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- By the end of 1983, inflation in Mexico will amount to 80 percent, thus eliminating nearly one third of the inflation in 9 months, Mexico's Bank Director Miguel Mancera Aguayo stated here today. During the second day of work of the 11th national convention of the Mexican Institute of Finance Executives, the governmental official said that by lowering inflation to 80 percent by year's end, a drop of 37 percentage points with respect to the highest annual price increase last April will have been achieved.

He explained that if the goal of 40 percent inflation for 1984 is attained and inflation abroad amounts to 5 percent, the current 13 cent slide of the Mexican peso vis-a-vis the dollar will be sufficient to maintain the national economy's international compatibility. He asserted that if the inflation should be somewhat higher, the margin of its valuation is sufficient to absorb a consequent deterioration.

Elsewhere in his statements, he explained that one of the more dramatic manifestations of the country's economic crisis is the high degree of inflation. Never before in the lives of the majority of contemporary Mexicans has there been an inflation as brutal as the one endured during the last 2 years.

Finally, Mancera Aguayo stated that to bring down inflation this year, it was necessary to combat its origin: the public sector's deficit.

BUDGET SECRETARY OUTLINES 1984 EXPENDITURES

PA282022 Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 25 Nov 83 pp 1 a, 12 a

[Report by Fermin Vasquez Legaria]

[Text] While warning the 52d legislature that the 1984 budget policy "will demand rigor, perseverance, austerity, and an effort characterized by the nation's solidarity," so as not to prolong the recession or perpetuate the stagnation, Programming and Budget Secretary Carlos Salinas de Gortari announced that the "rigidities" evident in the budget "will remain very high," due to the heavy burden that the debt represents.

According to Salinas de Gortari, in 1984 Mexico will have to pay its creditors a net total of 4,308,100,000,000 pesos, or one third of the budget. It is worth noting that 1.4 trillion pesos will be paid in amortization (payment of principal), and that twice as much, that is, 2.8 trillion pesos, or 10.1 percent of the GNP, will be paid in interest.

According to the statistical appendix of the budget initiative presented to the deputies, this heavy burden in the service of the debt results mainly from an increase in the interest rates of those loans already contracted. Thus, there will be a 60.9-percent increase in the payment of interest on the total foreign debt. By contrast, there will be a mere 6.1-percent increase in the payment of amortization. In 1983, the country must make net payments for 863,139,000,000 pesos, of which 505,475,000,000 pesos will go for interest and 357,664,000,000 will go for amortization.

Concerning this, Salinas de Gortari made it very clear that a failure to restructure the foreign debt "would have dislocated" our foreign economic relations, leading not only to a unilateral suspension of payments, but to "a series of grave developments for the national sovereignty as well."

Salinas de Gortari summed up in 10 points the budget policy for 1984, stressing control and honesty, two elements deemed essential to efficient implementation. These points are listed below:

1. An emphasis on equity within a framework of austerity. The budget will continue to be austere. However, despite the existing rigidities, its structure "has a clear social orientation," for it is intent on maintaining and creating job sources by reorienting public investment toward those sectors that employ large numbers of workers.

2. A healthy financing of expenses while ascribing priority to the struggle against inflation. In setting the total budget figure, the basic view was that financing of the government's deficit should not lead to excessive external indebtedness. In addition, the current expenditures will continue to decline through the elimination of those subsidies that do not directly contribute to the national priorities or clearly benefit the least favored social groups.

3. Support for the recovery of the economic activity. The public investments program will grow 55 percent as compared to 1983, "to avoid a prolongation of the recession or the indefinite perpetuation of stagnation."

4. Defense of employment. The emergency program will be maintained with an allocation of 150 billion pesos and the creation of between 300,000 and 400,000 job openings.

5. Supply and defense of popular consumption. The idea is to guarantee the supply of basic foods and to facilitate access to them. For this reason the areas of rural development, fishing, and supply will absorb 20 percent of the expenditures programmed for 1984, versus 19.5 percent in 1983.

6. Attention to the basic social services. Priority will be accorded to the maintenance of the existing infrastructure and to the improvement of services.

7. A strengthening of the state's participation in strategic and priority areas. The allocation for the industrial and energy sector will be reviewed and restated, reducing its budget to 34 percent. The parastate sector will also reduce its expenditures to 39 percent.

8. A strengthening of the country's basic infrastructure. The relative importance of the communications and transportation sector is maintained, thus promoting the employment of labor.

9. The promotion of regional development within a framework which strengthens the federal pact and the system of free municipalities.

10. Efficiency, honesty, and control in connection with the public budget. To this end, an integral system for control, supervision, and evaluation has been developed, and is currently in the process of being implemented.

In the meantime, various programs for the simplification and regulation of required procedures will be vigorously promoted whenever suitable, "discouraging bureaucratism, excessive regulation, and suffocating supervision."

MANFREDO ON CANAL INCOME, POSSIBLE CANDIDACY

PA262033 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Interview with Fernando Manfredo, Panama Canal deputy administrator, by Ciro Ortega; no date or place given -- presumably live]

[Text] [Manfredo] Last year the austerity measures adopted proved to be effective. There was a substantial decrease in canal transits compared to our estimates, while the toll increase we decreed on 12 March 1983 was less than needed to compensate for the loss of income resulting from Alaskan oil being handled elsewhere. Despite that, we ended the fiscal year with a very moderate loss, compared with our loss of income.

[Ortega] Mr Manfredo, there have recently been reports of possible terrorist acts against the canal. Have the security measures adopted in view of those threats hindered canal transits?

[Manfredo] No. Let me tell you that in the first place, the security measures adopted by the Panama Canal Commission, particularly control of vehicles and persons approaching several installations, such as the administration building and the locks, were not due to any actual threats. We are not in a state of alert. These were routine measures adopted in view of two factors. First, we are living in a very dangerous world; and second, the canal is very open and visible.

The Panama Canal is an international business enterprise subject to the same economic factors as any other enterprise, especially inflation and recession. It is true that we had record transits in the 1980, 1981, and 1982 fiscal years. However, if we analyze these figures more closely, we will see that, basically, the largest contributing factor was the shipment of Alaskan oil. For example, in 1980 there were 13,614 canal transits. Of these, 995 were ships carrying Alaskan oil. In 1981 there were 13,894 transits, of which 1,144 were ships carrying Alaskan oil. In 1982 there were 14,142 transits, of which 1,551 were ships carrying Alaskan oil. As you can see, the increase in transits during those years was basically due to Alaskan oil. In 1983, transits decreased to 11,846 because of the loss of business from Alaskan oil. This year we have had only 199 transits of Alaskan oil as compared to 1,551 the previous year. However, in 1983 we also lost some regular ocean freight. There were 944 fewer transits of ships other than Alaskan oilships. All this has had a harmful effect on canal income. The most serious aspect, however, is that we do not foresee relief from this recession anytime soon. We recently reviewed our estimated transits and realized that in 1984 there will be 11,250 transits as compared to 11,846 in 1983. Even though we forecast a slight recovery compared to 1984, we also realize that it will be less than 1983. That is why the austerity program has to be applied in the 1984 and 1985 fiscal years.

[Ortega] There has been talk of you as a presidential candidate in the 1984 elections. Would you accept a nomination?

[Manfredo] I have stated flatly that I believe I can best serve my country in my present post in the Panama Canal Commission. I want to remain here offering my services, especially taking advantage of what I have learned during these 4 years as deputy administrator. I believe men should serve where they are the most useful, not where it is the most profitable.

[Ortega] How do you view the present political situation in the country, especially the large number of political parties?

[Manfredo] Well, I believe this is proof of our democracy. The more competition there is the greater the possibility of participation by more people aspiring to obtain an elected post.

ROLDOS COMMENTS ON CONTADORA IN MEXICO

PA252110 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 23 Nov 83 pp 10-A, 34-A

[By Marta Anaya]

[Excerpt] The Contadora Group must clarify and further define its objectives because each nation has its own ideas concerning these objectives, a reflection of its own interests and feelings. As a result, all countries support the Contadora Group and have thereby created a modern Tower of Babel.

Ecuadoran Vice President Leon Roldos Aguilera made this statement to newsmen yesterday after a meeting with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, during which the difficulty being experienced by the Contadora Group in its efforts was stressed. Roldos Aguilera said that Mexico must act objectively in the Central American conflict "without haste, so that other countries won't feel adversely affected. Mexico must act with much care."

Roldos said that up to now there has been hope "in the efforts of the Contadora Group. If this is maintained for a certain period of time, it will prevent violence." However, he added, to the extent that this hope is lost, problems will arise. For this reason, Leon Roldos said, it is important to prevent a delay in firming up the decisions of the Contadora Group, as well as in the much needed redefinition of objectives by that group.

During a press conference held at the Ecuadoran Embassy, he made the following remarks about each country's interpretation of the Contadora Group: "Each country, each government, has its own definition of the Contadora Group. Each one defines it according to its own interests and feelings.... For example, the United States sees the Contadora Group as the way to eliminate the Salvadoran guerrillas and reestablish a 'democratic' system in Nicaragua.... On the other hand, Nicaragua sees the Contadora Group as a way to prevent an open U.S. aggression...."

In your opinion, how does Mexico view the Contadora Group?

I think that Mexico is acting in good faith. Its involvement in the problem has been the most objective. Mexico is aware of the problems that are making the work of the Group difficult. However, Mexico must be as objective as circumstances demand in order to prevent a series of hasty actions that might make other countries feel adversely affected.... Mexico must act with much care.

COSTA RICA

MONGE LEAVES FOR U.S. TO ATTEND CBI SEMINAR

PA271441 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge today left for the United States to participate in a 28 November seminar on investments. The seminar, to be held in Minneapolis and attended by U.S. investors and businessmen, is aimed at opening (?investment) markets to Costa Rica under Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative [CBI]. The retinue accompanying President Monge consists of 45 people, including Finance Minister Federico Vargas, Exports Minister Mario Carvajal, Industry Minister Calixto Chavez, and Information Minister Armando Vargas, as well as Carlos Manuel Castillo, executive president of the Central Bank, and representatives of Costa Rican private enterprise.

MARXISTS SEEN LEANING TOWARD ARMED STRUGGLE

PA281611 San Jose LA NACION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish 24-30 Nov 83 pp 14, 15

[Article by Grettel Alfaro: "Sectarianism, the Costa Rican Left Wing's Trap"]

[Excerpts] Leaders of Costa Rican left-wing organizations agree on the need to unite various social forces in agreement with their tenets in order to form a significant unified force in the country's political life.

However, in recent times -- as a result of the crisis in Central America -- the positions of the parties which formerly comprised the United People coalition (the Popular Vanguard Party [PVP], the People's Revolutionary Movement [MRP], and the Costa Rican Socialist Party [PSC]) seem to be drawing apart and party members themselves have been straying from the overall objectives of their own parties.

Two years ago the Marxists seemed to be leaning toward operating within the "existing constitutional framework rather than charging violently against it," said Enrique Obregon Valverde, a former deputy for the National Liberation Party and an erstwhile leftist militant. However, the position of the leftist forces in Costa Rica seems to be changing in view of the flareup of the struggles in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

The PVP, the leading element of the Costa Rican communist movement, has been the driving force in this change, but disagreements among some of its top leaders have shaken the stand that power can be reached through elections and given way to the idea that "any path that can lead the people to power is democratic," be it through votes or weapons.

Arnoldo Ferreto, a PVP deputy in the current legislature, contends that his party "advocates a peaceful process to achieve power," but "does not rule out the possibility of a change in course."

"We agree with a peaceful development of our revolutionary process, but the leeway for this type of solution is shrinking daily because of U.S. imperialism's barefaced meddling. In the future, we may have to seize power and defend it with weapons, because they do not understand any other method," Ferreto asserted.

Ferreto also affirmed that communists have supplied weapons to the Sandinists and the Salvadorans, "because if we, their Central American brothers, can help them, we will do so, the same way the U.S. Government intervenes in El Salvador and Nicaragua."

"We have 100 companeros fighting in Nicaragua, and we will send 1,000 more if we have to. Nobody is telling or ordering us to do this, this is internationalism," Ferreto said.

According to PSC Deputy Alvaro Montero Mejia, the main problems the coalition faces are "dogmatism, sectarianism, and a lack of understanding and dialogue."

MRP Deputy Sergio Erick Ardon said: "We found ourselves limited to less ambitious objectives in practice and wound up with an electoral coalition that could not develop further because it found no way to advance toward the achievement of its stated goals."

The MRP does not define itself as Marxist-Leninist as the PVP does, and insists that it must not "join any (ideological) family."

The PSC holds that "there exist within it currents of revolutionary ideas that originate in diverse ideological conceptions," but it does not dismiss Marxism-Leninism as a source of contemporary scientific and social thinking, although "this is not a dogma or a religion but a means of interpretation."

Another bone of contention is the matter of independence from the big powers, regardless of their ideology.

The MRP believes in joining a bloc of Latin American nations, but rejects any alignment with the Soviet Union and accuses the PVP of "aligning itself permanently with that nation." Ardon claims that "the left wing's blunders have isolated it and made it seem alien to the Costa Rican national character, dependent and subservient to foreign objectives and interests."

Recently former PSC Deputy Mario Devandas and 19 other members left the PSC, claiming that it was not meeting the political needs of any popular sector. They said that working methods have reduced the organization to a circle of close friends.

There is another small leftist, Trotskyite-leaning group clalled the National Patriotic Committee [Comite Patriotico Nacional -- COPAN], which is an offspring of the defunct Workers Socialist Organization (OST).

In recent times this group has worked at blocking the main access roads to San Jose to exert pressure and obtain "decent housing" for underprivileged groups. It has also been accused of acting as" a covert collaborator of the terrorist Basque commando discovered in September."

Eight years after the lifting of the constitutional provision banning communist groups from participating in the country's political life, the left wing is debating whether to continue operating within the constitutional framework or to reach power through other means.

EL SALVADOR

COPREFA ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN ARMY COMMAND

PA270323 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Nov 83 pp 15, 32

[Communique issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, in San Salvador on 25 November 1983]

[Text] The Salvadoran Defense and Public Security Ministry has reported the changes in the Armed Forces initiated by General Order 15, issued today.

Colonel Adolfo Oneciforo Blandon assumes the post of Armed Forces Chief of Staff.

Colonel Mario Adalberto Reyes Mena has been appointed to a diplomatic post abroad.

Lieutenant Colonel Miguel Antonio Mendez has been transferred to the Armed Forces Staff.

Lieutenant Colonel Ciberto Rubio has been transferred to the Armed Forces Staff.

Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Alfredo Rivas has been appointed commander of Military Detachment No 2 in Sensuntepeque.

Colonel Rene Ernesto Auerbach will occupy a position in public administration.

Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Araujo Aguirre has been appointed commander of the military detachment in Chalatenango.

Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa has been appointed commander of the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel.

Colonel Jaime Ernesto Flores has been appointed commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade in San Salvador.

Colonel Jose Dionisio Hernandez has been appointed commander of Military Detachment No 6 in Sonsonate.

Lieutenant Colonel Miguel Alfredo Vasconcelos has been appointed commander of Military Detachment No 3 in La Union.

Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Mauricio Estaben has been appointed commander of the General Manuel Jose Arce Rapid Deployment Infantry Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Rodriguez Murcia has been appointed commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade in San Vicente.

Lieutenant Colonel Marco Antonio Alfaro Callejas has been appointed deputy director of the Armed Forces Study Center.

Colonel Elmer Gonzalez Araujo has been appointed senior officer of the Defense and Public Security Ministry.

Lieutenant Colonel Julio Cesar Yanez Lopez has been appointed commander of the 6th Infantry Brigade in Usulutan.

Lieutenant Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce has been appointed commander of the Ramon Belloso Rapid Deployment Infantry Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel Aristides Alfonso Marquez has been appointed deputy director of the Captain General Gerardo Barrios Military School.

Colonel Manuel Edmundo Palacios will occupy a different position in public administration.

Lieutenant Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos has been appointed chief of the Presidential Staff.

Magana Comments on Changes

PA290008 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2110 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE) Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana, in remarks to ACAN-EFE, today denied that the military reshuffle announced over the weekend had anything to do with rumors about a possible coup d'etat.

The Salvadoran president said that the military changes had been under study for 2 or 3 months, and that, although they were to have been announced next month, it was decided to implement the changes now, since the necessary procedures had been completed.

In an exclusive statement for ACAN-EFE, Magana stressed that these changes have no relation to persistent rumors about a coup d'etat, which have been reported even by political leaders. "I have only heard rumors," the Salvadoran president added. President Alvaro Magana, who is also commander in chief of the Armed Forces, added that the near total reorganization of the military command is aimed at achieving "better coordination and understanding" within the Army.

The chief of staff, the military commanders of nearly all the Salvadoran eastern and northern provinces -- the most affected by war -- and the commanders of three "elite" battalions have been affected by the changes within the Armed Forces.

Magana also told ACAN-EFE that the new changes in the military command are "the necessary results of a change in the Army's administrative structure and territorial divisions." Magana added that the decision has been well-accepted so far. "Three days have passed since the changes were made, and there has been no negative reaction from anyone, because everybody understands that it is an institutional advancement."

In addition, Magana stressed that the high command had long intended to create a capable staff at the 3d Infantry Brigade, headquartered in the eastern city of San Miguel. The San Miguel garrison is the Army's most important post in the eastern part of the country, where guerrillas have concentrated the majority of their attacks since the armed conflict began 4 years ago.

Colonel Domingo Monterrosa -- until now responsible for the U.S. - trained Atlacatl Battalion, one of the most combative units according to military observers -- has been appointed commander of the San Miguel garrison. With the military reorganization, Colonel Adolfo Blandon, former commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade in San Salvador, is che new chief of staff.

Venceremos On Army Reshuffle

PA271750 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] In a simple communique, as if it were perfectly normal or a decision made by the Defense Ministry, the Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] has reported on Salvadoran Armed Forces Order No 15 which announced a reshuffle of the command of the Salvadoran Army.

A few days ago, Radio Venceremos mentioned a coup d'etat. COPREFA and government and military officials tried to deny this rumor but, despite their efforts, COPREFA today confirmed the rumor, omitting, however, any explanations. A new style of coup d'etat has developed in El Salvador since the FMLN has become a powerful, revolutionary army. This new style is the silent coup d'etat. The reshuffle is nothing new. We remember what happened after the coup d'etat against Garcia, when Vides Casanova took over. He spoke of various new tactics, strategies, plans, even of retaking the military initiative. But what has happened? Once again the Army has resorted to reshuffling the command to try to patch up the military situation. The fact is that the FMLN has placed the Army in a permanent crisis, facing constant fights leading to defeat.

But there is also something very important in this new reshuffle. The men appointed to key positions are 100 percent pro-United States; men like Monterrosa, Blandon, Mendez, and so forth. These men have totally sold out to U. S. interests and don't have a drop of patriotism left in them. Thus, Order No 15 was not issued by the Defense Ministry but by the Pentagon. This is an attempt by the gringos to arrest division within the Army. By placing their men in key positions, the Pentagon is guaranteeing its control of the Army for possible cooperation of the CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] with the U. S. Army and a possible intervention.

However, the main reason for the military reshuffle, or silent coup d'etat, is to patch up the difficult military situation faced by the Army. But this reshuffle has come during the worst military situation and during the strongest military campaign promoted by the FMLN throughout the country. The Army has gained nothing, absolutely nothing, with this reshuffle. They have patched up one hole and left another one open. The officers who were moved about are the same ones who were defeated on all war fronts in our country. They will continue to be defeated and we will continue to see further reshuffles or silent coups d'etat.

Farabundo Marti on Reshuffle

PA272222 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Attention, attention: The U. S. Government has stepped up its intervention. Yesterday we learned about an important reorganization of the puppet Army's top echelons. Reagan's orders were carried out yesterday, resulting in the high placement of officers who will abide by his plans to intervene in our homeland.

The following officers have been removed from their posts: Colonel Mario Adalberto Reyes Mena, Colonel Adolfo Onecifero Blandon, Colonel Jaime Flores, Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, Colonel (Angel) Mendez, Colonal Miguel Alfredo Vasconcelos, and Colonel Elmer Gonzalez Araujo. This reorganization of high military officers is part of an overall strategic plan designed by the warmongering Reagan administration to rearrange the U.S. military and political pawns and thus to pave the way for military intervention by the CONDECA puppet armies and by the Yankee Army itself.

Only a day before, the Yankee prefect Thomas Pickering cynically and [words indistinct] anticipated this reorganization, saying that his government would take drastic measures against all officers linked with the death squads. Pickering was thus anticipating the measures that have now been revealed to all. A reorganization is being carried out within a campaign planned by [words indistinct] Yankee officials who have visited our country. The reorganization is an obvious aftermath of all of the visits by and instructions from Caspar Weinberger, head of the Pentagon, Fred Ikle, political chief of the Pentagon; Henry Kissinger; and other warmongering emissaries sent by Reagan.

PDC'S DUARTE REJECTS POSSIBILITY OF COUP

PA282230 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1715 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Jose Napoleon Duarte, former president and leader of the Christian Democratic Party has rejected the idea that a coup d'etat might take place now in El Salvador, even though he admitted that there have been "attempts."

In statements to ACAN-EFE, Duarte, who is a presidential candidate for the 25 March elections, said that the recent changes in the military command ordered by Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova are "a good sign." Duarte pointed out, "According to some military officers, the changes could not be instituted; however, they were implemented and nothing has happened." He did not say whether these changes would lead to an increase in the Army's victories over the guerrilla groups. The most recent Armed Forces' general order, issued last Friday, replaced the Armed Forces chief of staff and the commanders of the main garrisons in the country. According to Duarte, the changes are a positive step for Minister Vides Casanova, because "they allowed him to prove the changes could be made, just as the people were demanding them."

Regarding the death squads, the presidential candidate said these groups "slander, harm, and misuse the Armed Forces." Duarte asserted, "Often these groups are comprised of civilians, officers who are no longer on active duty in the Army, or simply thugs who avail themselves of this opportunity to commit crimes and operate freely."

"I have no evidence with which to accuse anyone; however, I do have the moral right to say there are some people in the country who, encouraged by the ultra-left, and hiding behind important public posts, have participated in or protected these groups," Duarte pointed out.

The Christian Democratic Party candidate said that the freedom with which these "death squads" operate can only be the result of the government's inability to locate these criminals or the result of complicity on the part of "some people." Duarte referred to the "insistent" rumors concerning the complicity of the state's security forces or the Armed Forces with the death squads. "The country's image is tarnished, and it loses prestige abroad, because it seems as if the state lacks the necessary instruments to control the death squads," Duarte said to ACAN-EFE.

ESA OFFER TO EXCHANGE PRISONERS REPORTED

Communique Published

PA242225 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 Nov 83 pp 56, 27

[Communique released by the Secret Anticommunist Army, ESA; date and place not given]

[Text] The Secret Anticommunist Army, ESA, informs the Salvadoran people:

1. On 20 November of this year at approximately 1800, units of our secret army on the route leading to Guazapa Hill, at Limon canton, in Soyapango, captured:

A. Jose Francisco Menjivar Rivera, alias Jonathan, Mario, or Marcos, a commander of the Armed Forces of Liberation, FAL, the armed branch of the Salvadoran Communist Party, who at the time was the person in charge of logistics at the national level. He graduated from Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow with a master's degree in history, and in 1980 he completed the course in military combat work, TCM, and the battalion chief course at the Vologda base, 400 km north of Moscow. Besides this, he took several courses in 1981 in the El Paraiso camp in Nicaragua. On June 1981, he entered El Salvador and was assigned as chief of the personnel section of the Guazapa general command. He held this post until 1 April 1983.

B. Angel Renan Gomez, alias Jose and Manuel, a commander of the FAL, the armed branch of the Salvadoran Communist Party, and a member of the FMLN, who at the time was the person in charge of military health on the Modesto Ramirez Central Front (San Salvador and Guazapa). He had been assigned to work for the FMLN in the Cerros de San Pedro camp at the beginning of the FAL's campaign in September and November 1982. He was later transferred to Guazapa Hill as chief of health for the campaign. The most important actions in which he participated included the occupation of San Sebastian, in San Vicente, in June 1982; the occupation of Cinquera, in November 1982; and the occupation of military positions on the new road, in Suchitoto, in January 1983.

C. Hugo Edgardo Martinez Guzman, alias Dico, a commander of the FAL, the armed branch of the Salvadoran Communist Party, and a member of the FMLN, who at the time was third in command in the information office of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front (San Salvador and Guazapa Hill). He has traveled abroad to study economics at the National Institute of Odessa, in the USSR. He received military courses for artillery (platoon chief) at the Vologda base in the USSR. He was assigned to Nicaragua from 12 January to May 1981. In May 1981 he was named second in command of operations to the general command of Cerros de San Pedro, and participated in the occupation of San Sebastian, in San Vicente. At the start of the FAL campaign in September 1982, he was assigned as third in command of the Guazapa Front's information department. He also participated in the occupation of Cinquera.

D. These persons were in possession of important information as well as compromising photos.

2. The Secret Anticommunist Army calls on the commanders of the FMLN -- Jorge Shafic Handal, Joaquin Villalobos Huez, Fermin Cienfuegos, Leonel Gomez, and Roberto Roca, members of the FMLN General Command -- to release no later than 2 December 1983 the Army officers Colonel Adolfo Castillo, Captain Medina Caray, Captain Calvo, Lieutenant Guzman, and any other members of the Armed Forces being held by the FMLN.

3. The general command of our secret army commits itself before the International Red Cross, Amnesty International, the Human Rights Commission of the Archbishopric, the Government Human Rights Commission, Msgr Rivera y Damas, and Msgr Rosas Chavez to release these three commanders of the FMLN 24 hours after the release by the FMLN the officers, NCO's, and troops that they hold. We also announce that if instructions are not followed, we shall proceed to execute, one by one, the captive commanders, and drastically to increase our actions toward every member of and collaborator with the various organizations that make up the FMLN.

4. This type of negotiation was agreed upon for humanitarian motives. In view of the Christmas holidays, we wish the members of the Armed Forces and the three guerrilla commanders to be free and to spend this holiday with their families.

5. Our army asks the humanitarian organizations to mediate for the release of the prisoners, and asks that the defense minister and all members of the Armed Forces be requested not to interfere in our negotiations because we know that our method of action is illegal, but it is the best way to carry out this type of war.

6. The results of our negotiations will be revealed to the Salvadoran people, and we ask the International Red Cross to remain aware of our appeal, to obtain proof of the physical and mental status of the prisoners of the FMLN, and to serve as mediators in receiving and escorting the prisoners to the sites chosen by them once released.

7. We reiterate that we have no direct connection with the Armed Forces or any politician or political party, and that we are not being financed by the oligarchy, as we do not need them, because we only need the determination to fight for an ideal and our legal work that each member of our army carries out. We will soon begin our campaign against administrative corruption, against all corrupt officials at all levels and in any political party.

8. Our negotiation is solely and exclusively responsible for the three commanders who are in our power. They will be freed in a secret place to delegates of the International Red Cross.

For a real national sovereignty, free of international communism.

We struggled yesterday, today, tomorrow, and always.

Commander Aqu'les Baires, chief of the joint general staff
Commander Adolfo Torres, chief of the political commission
Commander Jorge Palomo, chief of the military commission

FMLN Rejects Proposal

PA250343 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Today, 24 November, a communique was broadcast on local radio stations in an attempt to pressure the FMLN to release Colonel Francisco Adolfo Castillo, Major [as heard] Napoleon Medina Garay, and Captain Calvo Alfaro in exchange for the lives of three kidnapped persons. Our position is categorical. We accept no type of pressure from the government. Be very clear about this: We accept no type of pressure from a government that -- shielding itself behind rightist terrorist organizations -- is attempting to force the release of prisoners captured in combat by the FMLN in exchange for the lives of kidnapped persons who are most probably being held in the clandestine jails kept by [Colonel] Lopez Nuila and other criminals.

We accept no type of blackmail. The government will be solely responsible for the lives of the kidnapped persons. We do not accept blackmail from a government that -- shielding itself behind death squads and other phantom organizations -- murders, threatens, persecutes and kidnaps the Salvadoran people. The government will be solely responsible for the lives of the kidnapped persons.

FMLN Refuses To Negotiate

PA252256 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] The dictatorship continues its campaign of terror against the people. Shielding itself behind the death squads, the regime is trying to force the release of three Army officers taken prisoner during the battles against our forces. The not so secret death squads want to blackmail our FMLN with the offer to relase three kidnapped persons in exchange for the release of Colonel Francisco Adolfo Castillo, former deputy defense minister of the dictatorship; Major [as heard] Napoleon Medina Gara , the butcher of El Juquillo, who is involved with the death squads; and Captain Tomas Calvo Alfaro, one of the men responsible for the murders of civilians in Tenancingo, Cuscatlan Department.

Our FMLN has shown that it strictly observes humanitarian principles by releasing hundreds of soldiers of the puppet Army. Our policy in this regard is invariable. However, we will not accept blackmail from a regime that wants to use kidnapped persons, probably being held in the Treasury or National Police's dungeons, in exchange for three military officers taken prisoner during battles with our FMLN. We categorically make the Alvaro Magana regime responsible for anything that might happen to the three persons kidnapped by their henchmen, with whom they want to blackmail our FMLN.

FMLN Threatens To Try Prisoner

PA260358 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Attention, attention: The following is a last minute report. Attention: The FMLN, in view of the threats made by Colonel Reinaldo Lopez Nuila and the Army's High Command that they will execute the companeros captured by the National Police, states:

1. It will accept no type of blackmail.

2. It warns that if Col Lopez Nuila should take the life of any of the campaneros being held by the National police -- although they say that they were kidnapped by the Secret Anticommunist Army -- our revolutionary army will immediately begin a trial of Captain Napoleon Medina Garay, who is accused of crimes against the people. Capt Medina Garay was directly involved with the death squads and with Colonel Lopez Nuila, and he is charged with the murders of women, children, and the elderly, as well as with kidnappings. These charges are such that our forces, after the trial, would sentence Capt Medina Garay to death.

Havana on ESA Death Threat

PA271832 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] The FMLN has accused National Police Director Colonel (Reinaldo Lopez) of being the main leader of the so-called Secret Anticommunist Army [ESA], which is holding captive three guerrilla commanders who face murder. ESA set a deadline of 2 December for the FMLN to release Colonel Adolfo Castillo, the former deputy defense minister; Captain Napoleon Medina; and other officers being held prisoner by the guerrillas. If they are not released, it will kill the three guerrilla commanders.

Radio Venceremos, official voice of the FMLN, warned that, if the three guerrilla commanders are executed, Capt Medina, who is also linked to the death squads, will face a revolutionary trial. According to another report from San Salvador, the Salvadoran Armed forces have begun a reorganization of their general staff, which observers believe is a result of guerrilla military advances.

PDC TO 'WITHHOLD SUPPORT' FOR ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

PA280428 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0043 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) agreed to withhold support at the Constituent Assembly for a proposal that elections for deputies be held on 25 March 1984, the same day set by the assembly for presidential elections.

At the party's national convention, 120 delegates voted for and against a motion that the party's deputies at the Assembly vote for elections for president and vice president only on that date. The convention, however, authorized the party's national leaders to decide in favor of elections for mayors on 25 March 1984, "as long as national conditions permit it."

According to a PDC source, one of the strongest arguments against holding Assembly elections next year is that "they would hardly contribute to the search for peace." The source pointed out that in another year "the objective and subjective conditions could be established to permit national security to reach a level at which it would be possible for all sectors, from one extreme to the other, to participate in the elections." The same source added that another reason was that the membership of the Constituent Assembly must reflect the people's awareness of the role that the Assembly is supposed to play in the democratic process, indicating that if the presidential election is mixed with the election of deputies, the nation could lose sight of the true picture."

In calling for presidential elections, the PDC joined forces with the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) and the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party (PAISA) against the opposition minority parties. The minority parties expected the PDC to agree to the Assembly elections on 25 March 1984, considering such elections "necessary to avoid a polarization of forces" between the PDC and ARENA.

However, after today's decision by the PDC, the current deputies may remain in their posts for at least another year, as the voting bloc at the Assembly will new consist of the 24 PDC votes, 19 ARENA votes, and 9 PAISA votes, more than the required majority. Assembly President Roberto D'Aubuisson, the leader of ARENA, said recently that his party would not support the election of deputies because "it would mean underestimating the work of the current legislators," a position also taken by PAISA.

D'AUBUISSON SAID TO DESIRE 'U.S. INTERVENTION'

FL251333 Hilversum International Service in English 0730 GMT 25 Nov 83

[From the "Newsline" feature with Harry (Cliphart)]

[Text] The Contadora Group of nations, which is running a mediation effort in Central America, has announced that five Central American countries -- now at risk of becoming involved in regional conflicts -- will sign a peace treaty on December the 165th. The announcement comes at a time when the Central American setup is particularly explosive. In El Salvador, especially, the spark has come very close to the powder keg. Details in this report filed by our Central American correspondent, (Rolf Spankov).

In order for an election to take place at all, a new constitution will have to be drawn up before the end of the year. However, its completion still seems some way off. For months now, the Constitutional Council has been debating the text of 39 articles of the constitution. The main bone of contention is agricultural reform. Whereas the Christian Democrats want to limit private land ownership to 250 hectares per family, the ultra right-wing parties insist on family holdings of at least 1,000 hectares.

According to some observers, the leader of the ultra right, Robert D'Aubuisson, is trying to sabotage the new constitution to prevent free elections from taking place. It is said that, on the one hand, D'Aubuisson is afraid to fight an election for fear of losing the power he now has and, on the other, that he sees an American invasion of El Salvador as the only solution to the country's problems and his own.

There are rumors that D'Aubuisson is planning a coup d'etat in the near future. His excuse would have to be the failure of the Constitutional Assembly to work effectively. But, in reality, he would really be trying to provoke U.S. intervention.

The ultra right-wing leader is privately convinced that World War III started in 1979, with the rise to power of the Sandinists in Nicaragua. For this reason he wants to see every communist influence in Central America, in fact every progressive movement in the region, destroyed. According to D'Aubuisson, the arrival of U.S. troops in El Salvador would guarantee success in this endeavor. He is certain that the Americans, once they were established in El Salvador, would have little hesitation in dealing with Nicaragua as well. Thus, the danger of a conflagration in Central America looms larger than ever.

Yet, perhaps paradoxically, the mediating Contadora Group, consisting of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, has announced that the five Central American countries involved in the troubles will sign a peace treaty on December the 16th. The document will call for legal steps designed to realize the 21 aims that the signatories agreed upon 10 weeks ago. It is to be feared, however, that the treaty will bring only a paper peace. In reality, El Salvador seems about ready to explode. Honduras is happily siding with the United States against Nicaragua and the U.S. Congress, only this past weekend, made $24 million available to anti-Sandinist guerrilla groups. In the light of these developmetns, peace seems the most unlikely prospect facing Central America at present.

VENCEREMOS COMMENTS ON U.S. ENVOY'S STATEMENTS

Pickering on Death Squads

PA271737 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] In an attempt to deny the Reagan administration's responsibility for the crimes committed by the death squads and to justify large military aid, U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering has accused the Magana government of not taking action against the death squads. Thomas Pickering said shamelessly that the U.S. Government is troubled because Magana's government is not showing enough interest in fighting the death squads formed by repressive bodies and by the Army. In his speech Thomas Pickering also admitted that the Army is facing a crisis and added that, compared with the Army, the FMLN has better fighters, better communications sytems, and a better intelligence apparatus.

The U.S. ambassador's statements, as were Deane Hinton's before him, are intended to deny the Reagan administration's responsibility for the crimes committed by the death squads formed by members of repressive bodies and by the Army that the Reagan administration is financing and to justify not only large military aid, but also Reagan's plans for aggression against our homeland.

Criticizes Speech

PA281350 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Pickering, the Yankee ambassador in our country, has said that he is concerned about the lack of interest shown by the Salvadoran Government in controlling the activities of the death squads. Pickering says the death squads are linked to the security corps; he has apparently forgotten to mention the Army. Because of this, the U.S. Government has cut military aid from $80 million to $64 million.

Thomas Pickering is as brazen as Hinton. Curiously, the gringos only show concern on certain occasions for the death squads' activities -- that is, for the criminal acts carried out by the government against the people. Well, the time has come for Pickering to express his concern. Of course, he is not concerned about the government death squads' activities; he is only concerned about the cut in military aid. This is an important time for Reagan, because he is gambling on the U.S. Congress' approval of sending more gringo advisers and new war equipment to our country. Most of all, he is interested in the installation of two gringo military instruction centers in our country. Pickering is right in warning his friends in the death squads that this is not the right time to increase the government's criminal actions. Once new levels of gringo aggression are approved for our homeland, Pickering himself will shout: You may let your men loose, and we will all turn our backs.

It is appropriate to recall that, while Pickering expresses his concern over the death squads, he has also shared happy moments at his office, at his residence, and at more than one party with his buddies: Monterrosa, D'Aubuisson, Vides Casanova, Lopez Nuila, and the whole troupe of killers. They are up to their necks in the massacres and crimes being carried out every day -- with or without the participation of the death squads. Our justice will extend to all of them, sooner or later!

GROUP DENIES U.S. CHARGE OF SECRET MEETING

NC252300 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Brussels, Nov 25 (AFP) -- El Salvador's national revolutionary movement, a rebel political grouping, today vehemently denied U.S. charges that it had taken part in a secret meeting aimed at infiltrating the Socialist International. The denial, contained in a letter to the Socialist International's office here, termed the U.S. claim that the rebel group had participated in the meeting last January in Nicaragua "patently false." According to the U.S. charges, the meeting was attended by 14 Central American revolutionary organizations, including the Cuban Communist Party. The aim was to infiltrate groups such as the Socialist International and thereby to increase sympathy for the Salvadoran insurgents, notably at the current Socialist International meeting here, according to the U.S. charges. The participants were aslo said to have discussed a counteroffensive against the Italian and Portuguese socialist parties, apparently judged to be insufficiently supportive of the Salvadoran rebels. But Hector Oquell, a leader of the National Revolutionary Movement, said in his letter that the charge was "patently false" and a "justification both of the invasion of Grenada and of an eventual American intervention in El Salvador and Nicaragua." He said that his party would not attend any discussion of such aims, and asserted his party's attachment to the Socialist International and to "fraternal parties."

REBEL LEADER ZAMORA ON FEAR OF U.S. INVASION

PA261947 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1513 GMT 26 Nov 83

[By Robert Block]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, D.F., 26 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The invasion of Grenada launched by the United States has given rise to fears that a similar operation might be staged against leftist Nicaragua, but Salvadoran rebels believe that the U.S. military intervention in Central America will begin in their country.

Salvadoran rebel leader Ruben Zamora told REUTER in a telephone interview from his home in Managua: "A real possibility exists."

"The mass intervention might start in El Salvador, especially if the internal situation of the Salvadoran Army worsens," he stated. Zamora added that the threat of a U.S. intervention in the region has forced the rebel leaders living in Nicaragua to leave for fear of being trapped during an invasion. Western military experts in the region said that the Salvadoran Army, supported by the United States, has been demoralized by the 3-month guerrilla offensive during which the guerrillas have attacked 60 townships and killed and wounded many soldiers. Last week, 135 Salvadoran soldiers surrendered without a fight when the rebels raided Anamoros, in eastern El Salvador.

Diplomatic sources here agreed that the U.S. intervention will probably begin in El Salvador rather than Nicaragua. The Salvadoran rebel leaders stated that any U. S. intervention would spread quickly through the region. Some political sources said that they believed that Reagan's government would not directly intervene militarily in Central American until after the presidential elections next year. But Zamora said that, if the rebels maintain their current push and the military status of the Salvadoran Armed Forces becomes more critical, Reagan might decide to intervene before that date.

"Reagan will not have time to be reelected before the Army finds itself in serious difficulty," Zamora stated. He indicated that the Salvadoran rebel movement's Political and Diplomatic Commission, which is in charge of the political leadership, decided early this month that the rebel leaders should leave Managua. "In view of that situation we must take precautions. We cannot let ourselves be trapped here in the event of an invasion," he added.

U.S. press reports however, stated that the Sadinist government had asked the Salvadoran rebels to leave as part of a series of conciliatory measures following the invasion of Grenada. Some political sources said that the exodus of Salvadoran rebels was the result of Nicaraguan concern that they could not guarantee their safety in the event of an invasion by the United States or by its closest regional ally, Honduras. Zamora denied that the government had asked the rebels to leave and said that it had been their own decision, although he admitted that they had consulted with the Nicaraguan leaders.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS HONDURAN BORDER SCHEME

PA272022 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] We are now going to read a letter we received from the northern area of Morazan Department: On 23 November, the Salvadoran Customs Police at the Sabanetas Customs post north of Morazan Department gathered the Salvadoran residents of the area and informed them that the Honduran Government was willing to consider them Honduran citizens.

The residents, in a gesture of national dignity and patriotism, rejected this maneuver, despite the exhortations of two members of the paramilitary, Santos Argueta and Isabel Lopez, who together with the Customs Police tried to conduct a census inspired by the Honduran Government. The majority of the residents of the area rejected this new maneuver of the Catracho [Honduran -- FBIS] government who, in agreement with the Salvadoran dictatorship, is preparing the border area for future aggression. We are guanacos [regional term for Salvadorans] and we will continue being guanacos was the answer given by the Salvadorans, who refuse to become involved in Honduran aggressive maneuvers.

MINIMUM WAGES SHOW 'CONTEMPT' FOR 'MASSES'

PA260006 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command; date and place not given]

[Text] In the upcoming harvest season the puppet government is again trying to impose a number of minimum wages that show the utmost contempt of the dominating classes for the real and dramatic living conditions of the working masses. The minimum wages agreed upon by the government of Alvaro Magana intend to make the popular masses absorb the impact of the reduction of production resulting from the state of war. Thus the government is trying to prevent the major coffee, cotton, and sugarcane entrepreneurs from suffering the consequences of the war that their indiscriminate exploitation and the dictatorship have caused.

The Salvadoran workers have always opposed any attempt to make the economic crisis affect the already miserable living and working conditions imposed on us by oligarchic domination and imperialist dependence. We have defined our demands and fought for them. These efforts, however, have resulted in the death of thousands of workers through the criminal repression of the puppet army and in the imprisonment of tens of thousands of workers. Salvadoran workers prefer to die than be slaves. We have struggled to rid ourselves of wage slavery, and we have fought this battle to the end.

What the oligarchy was able to impose in the past through bloodshed, imprisonment, threats of reprisal, dismissals, etc., it can no longer impose with impunity. Today the workers have their own army and their own vanguard -- the heroic FMLN.

During the previous 4 years of struggle, which have been years of a just war of the people against the unjust war of the exploiters, this army and vanguard have become a real people's power, which already controls extensive areas of the national territory and exerts the weight of its justice-dealing presence in an ever more overwhelming manner. This army is winning the war, but an imperialist intervention might well reverse the process of popular progress and destroy the people's awareness of their true independence.

Today, workers are in a position to have demands met. We are in a position to make the oligarchs stop increasing their wealth at the expense of the workers' increasingly poor condition. We are in better fighting condition. We are in better condition to achieve important victories. The enemy knows all this. For this reason it has concentrated many units of its puppet army in the areas of the coffee, cotton, and sugar plantations.

All this is but a desperate effort to save the interests of the oligarchic minority and thwart the workers' just struggle. We repeat: This is a desperate effort to save the interests of the oligarchic minority and an attempt to thwart the peasants' just struggle for their immediate economic demands, as well as an effort to crush any attempt at independent organization.

This desperate effort by the puppet government, however, is destined to failure. The mass organizations and the revolutionary armed forces are in a position to make all defensive plans of the oligarchs and henchmen led by Vides Casanova fail.

The FMLN is determined that landowners and their foremen and administrators should respect the peasants' right to organize the fight for their interests. The FMLN is also determined to use all its political and military power to make the landlords respect any agreements that are reached with workers.

In view of all this, the General Command of the FMLN, as the leading organization of the Salvadoran revolutionary vanguard, announces to the workers, as well as to the administrators and owners of farms and plantations, that the FMLN has resolved the following:

1. To consider the minimum salary rates approved by Alvaro Magana's puppet government unacceptable.

2. To call on all peasants to organize in order to obtain a fair salary, higher than the one approved by the puppet government, a salary that fully compensates the efforts invested in the crop's harvest.

3. To order all mass organizations, as well as militias, guerrillas, and the FMLN army, to take the necessary measures to support this struggle and to make all employers and administrators fulfill the agreements on salaries that have been negotiated with workers.

4. To order the guerrilla forces to include in their plans operations to guarantee that employers respect the workers' right to organize and struggle for their rights.

5. To point out to workers who suffer persecution for their participation in this fair struggle that the FMLN ranks are open at all times for them to avoid that persecution and continue the struggle with a new awareness.

6. To point out to administrators and farm owners that the workers' rights are to be respected, and that they should reach agreements for the good of both parties and their organizations. They will then enjoy our respect, consideration, and protection of their lives and property. On the other hand, those who act against the workers' interests run the risk of experiencing all the weight of revolutionary justice in any of its many forms.

Long live the struggle of the peasants and city workers for their fair demands for justice. United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

[Signed] FMLN General Command: Commanders Leonel Gonzalez, Jorge Shafic Handal, Roberto Roca, Joaquin Villalobos, and Ferman Cienfuegos

GUATEMALA

MINISTER DENIES PLANS TO INVADE NICARAGUA

FL282214 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2355 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 27 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Guatemalan Planning Minister Leonel Gonzalez Bolanos denied here today that his government is interested in cooperating in a possible invasion of Nicaragua. Upon his arrival in this city to attend a meeting of the Technical Committee of the Latin American Institute of Economic and Social Development, the Guatemalan official clearly established that his country is against any interference in Nicaraguan territory.

He pointed out that the reactivation of the Central American Defense Council and the meeting held by the military heads of the member countries of that organization, which was held a few days ago, does not have special implications because the organization as such has existed for many years.

FAHSEN ORTEGA APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

PA252023 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Excerpt] With the so-called change in power on 8 August 1983, certain things began changing in this country. Diplomacy was among these things, and one of the first changes made in the cabinet was the appointment of Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran as the new foreign minister. At his first public appearance, the new foreign minister announced the creation of a new foreign relations post, that of roving deputy foreign minister. Today, however, that post has been left vacant with the appointment and swearing in of Federico Fahsen Ortega as Guatemala's new ambassador to Washington. The foreign minister himself explained that he is not sure whether the post of roving deputy foreign minister will continue to exist.

[Begin Andrade Diaz-Duran recording] This decision must be made by the head of state. We have not yet discussed this issue. In due time, we will notify you of this decision. [end recording]

The creation of this new post in the public administration had elicited skepticism among many national sectors, first of all, because the government does not have enough resources to continue the unrestrained spiraling of the bureaucracy, and second, because it was not known whether Fahsen Ortega had the skills for this delicate post, especially if in consideration of his undiplomatic conduct with the national press when he was only the director of INGUAT [Guatemalan Institute of Tourism]; moreover, the Guatemalan Embassy in the United States has always been our country's most important diplomatic representation abroad. This is even more true now, when our country's foreign image is disastrous, and there seems to be no stopping Guatemala's isolation. Finally, because of the country's economic crisis, it is important to establish ties with private investors and with officials of the government's financial institutions to obtain public and private financing for Guatemala. Despite his complete lack of experience in the diplomatic area, his limited political experience, and his ignorance of economic issues, since he is an architect, Fahsen Ortega will nonetheless serve as Guatemala's new ambassador in Washington.

HONDURAS

CHILEAN DEPUTY MINISTER MEETS SUAZO CORDOVA

PA261447 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Humberto Julio Reyes has declared that the Chilean Government fully supports the peace efforts underway in Central America. The Chilean official met with Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova in the city of La Paz. Reyes described the Honduran president as a frank, honest man and praised his actions in promoting the nation's welfare. Reyes made the following statements during a news conference.

[Begin recording] [Reyes] We had a very interesting talk with the president and his advisers, particularly about Central America, and we reiterated the Chilean people's solidarity with the Honduran people in the present situation and our full support for all efforts toward a peaceful solution. That was basically the focus of our talks. [end recording]

In connection with the peace efforts that the Contadora Group is undertaking in Central America, the Chilean official said: [Begin recording] [Reyes] As to the Contadora Group, we understand that finding a solution will not be easy, but we insist that every possible effort be made to help the group find a proposal acceptable to all parties.

[Unidentified reporter] What was your impression of your talks with the president of the republic?

[Reyes] An excellent impression. I had not met the president personally before, and I find him a most frank and honest man. We discussed issues of mutual interest, and he asked me to convey warm greetings to our president. I am greatly impressed with his efforts toward gaining objectives of interest to the Honduran people. [end recording]

Meanwhile, delegations from Honduras and Chile began talks on expanding the existing trade agreement between the two countries. Chile is interested in obtaining Honduran coffee, cotton, tobacco, and bananas.

Pledges Support Against Nicaragua

PY262056 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Colonel Humberto Julio has said that Chile will support Honduras in the event of a war against Nicaragua. Col Julio, who began an official visit to Honduras yesterday, has already met with President Roberto Suazo Cordova and other high-ranking Honduran officials. Col Julio and the Honduran president discussed the conflict in Central America. The Chilean official arrived in Honduras as the head of a delegation that will seek to promote commercial ties between the two countries. Speaking to reporters, the Chilean official denied reports that the Chilean Government had sent military advisers to Honduras. We have reiterated our support for a peaceful settlement of the crisis; there is only one military attache in our embassy, he said.

Col Julio was asked about the position his government would adopt in case of war between Honduras and Nicaragua. We will extend our support to those parties that respect some basic principles, and we also recognize the right to self-defense, he remarked. He then said that it would be premature to say what would be the Chilean position in case of war. However, the Chilean official said, the Honduran Government knows that it can count on Chile because we understand that it is following a peaceful course that will lead to an accord. Col Julio was also asked to comment on the U.S. military presence in Honduras. That is a delicate issue about which we do not want to talk, but if the Honduran Government considers that the U.S. presence is necessary and advantageous, we cannot disagree with it, he concluded.

ALVAREZ MARTINEZ ADDRESSES MILITARY GRADUATES

PA231848 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Speech by General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, at the graduation ceremony of the second artillary contingent, held at the Regional Military Training and Security Center, CREMS, in Puerto Castilla, Colon Department; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] General Wallace H. Nutting, head of the U.S. Readiness Command; Brigadier General Fred F. Woerner, [Commander of the U.S. 193d Infantry Brigade]; (Commodore Pesce), commander of the U.S. fleet; comrades of our Armed Forces Supreme Council; commanders, officers, and soldiers of the U.S. Army 319th Artillery, 3d Battalion and the U.S. Navy 64th Battalion, Detachment A; commanders; and soldiers of the 2d Artillery Battalion; distinguished visitors:

This will be an unforgettable morning in the history of the Honduran Armed Forces. It is a happy occasion because it marks the end of the training received by one of our artillery battalions. It is also a sad occasion because our comrades of the U.S. Armed Forces are about to depart. They have been with us for several weeks, and have shared all their professional knowledge and experience with us. I refer to the U.S. 319th Artillery, 3d Battalion. Today this unit has completed the training of two artillery units in our Army.

I also want to note the great cooperation received from the U.S. Navy 64th Battalion, Detachment A. This unit has enlarged the airport of Trujillo in record time, so that it would be able to handle take-offs and landings of C-130 planes. This has been a great contribution to the operational capability of our regional training center, and to any unit that may be established in this zone. They have also made a great contribution by carrying out civic actions in the towns located in this region.

Comrades of the 2d Artillery Battalion, you have done a good job during the training phase to learn to operate 105-mm mortars. You have been trained very well, and you know your job. I hope that you will continue to develop and improve your skills in handling these weapons, and that you will try to train other comrades. Thus, our skills in the field of artillery will improve daily. No doubt you are aware of your responsibility, particularly now, when our country is facing a crisis because of threats from international communism.

I wish to thank, once more, these two friendly units. I wish to thank, through General Wallace Nutting, the U.S. Armed Forces and Government for their interest and good will, and the decision that they have made to cooperate with our government, so that we may have the ability to defend our sovereignty, democracy, and customs. I wish you the best of luck in your next mission. Remember, you have friends here who will be eternally grateful to you. May God bless you.

Receives Promotion

PA231955 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Excerpt] General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, was promoted to division general last night by the National Congress. At the same time, five colonels were also promoted to the rank of general. The promotions came after the National Congress, in a second session called for last night at 2000, approved a recommendation presented by President Suazo.

The recommendation that was approved last night promotes five colonels to the next higher rank -- brigadier general. The following were promoted: Colonel Daniel Bali Castillo, Colonel Jose A. Bueso Rosa, Colonel Walter Lopez Reyes, Colonel Ruben Humberto Montoya, and Colonel Marco Antonio Rosales Abella.

NICARAGUA

WAR WILL EXTEND TO U.S. TERRITORY, WHEELOCK SAYS

PA282243 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpt] There will be a Sandinist and revolutionary Nicaragua, or there will be no Nicaragua, and the anti-interventionist struggle will reach U.S. territory, Commander Jaime Wheelock, head of the Ministry of Agricultural, Cattle Development and Agrarian Reform, MIDINRA, has said. During ceremonies to turn over land titles and debt cancellation certificates to the peasants of Carazo, Wheelock reiterated Nicaragua's willingness to find a political solution to the regional crisis.

The United States has not intervened because it has not been able to, Commander Wheelock said. He estimated that 1 million Marines would have to be sent to Nicaragua if a military option, similar to the invasion of Grenada, were chosen. He added that the people will transform themselves into hundreds of thousands of guerrillas that will make impossible any form of government imposed from abroad. He further noted that the war will be extended into the United States itself. The peoples of Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and all the nations of Latin America will join in, Wheelock said.

WHEELOCK REITERATES FSLN DISCUSSION PROPOSALS

PA281848 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] The FSLN has reaffirmed its decision to discuss the proposal made to the Contadora Group on the reduction of weapons and the withdrawal of foreign advisers from Central America in order to reach a peaceful solution to the conflict in the region, stated Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, during a ceremony to deliver land titles in La Conquista, Carazo Department. Here are Wheelock's remarks:

[Begin recording] We seek peace and dialogue. We are trying to avoid an intervention. We have proposed several points to the Contadora roup, which you already know. We are willing to discuss the problem of the weapons. Let's discuss it. If the problem of more weapons can prevent a war... [changes thought] If discussing the problem of the arrival here of more weapons can prevent a war, then we are willing to discuss it. We don't like war; we are enemies of war. If [words indistinct] foreign advisers here implies a danger for Central America, we are also willing to discuss the presence of these foreign advisers for the sake of peace. We are open to a framework of coexistence, peace, and tranquillity with all our neighbors. If they say that we threaten them for some reason, well, we will give them reason to stop feeling that threat. [end recording]

In this regard the Sandinist leader, on behalf of the FSLN National Directorate, carried a message of alert to the peasants in view of the difficult situation the country is facing from an imminent invasion by the Reagan administration. Wheelock told the thousands of peasants who gathered from remote villages and municipalities in Carazo Department to receive their agrarian reform titles and certificates canceling their basic grains debt:

[Begin recording] On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate, the revolutionary government, and our people, we bring you a message of trust, because the nation has been overcoming its problems.

We have been constantly striking at the Somozist bands and they will not win! We have been evading the dangers of U.S intervention and the U.S. pretext to carry out an intervention against our country. We must be firm and willing to defend our revolution and to increase our production. [end recording]

DANIEL ORTEGA TO ATTEND ALFONSIN INAUGURATION

PA281355 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1716 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Managua, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [JGRN] will attend the inauguration of Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin on 10 December, it was reported here today. Although there has been no government announcement thus far on the visit by the JGRN leader it was learned that Ricardo Zambrana, Nicaraguan Ambassador in Buenos Aires, made the official announcement.

"La Voz de Nicaragua," official radio station of the JGRN, this morning broadcast the information given by the Nicaraguan ambassador to Argentina that Ortega will attend the inauguration in Buenos Aires. It was also learned that President Alfonsin invited the Independent Liberal Party (PLI) of Nicaragua to send a delegation to the inauguration ceremony. The PLI director accepted Alfonsin's invitation, and the names of the party delegates who will travel to Buenos Aires will be announced this week.

LA PRENSA ARTICLE ON GRENADA ISSUE CRITICIZED

PA282002 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 83

["Beyond the News Reports" feature written by Carlos Chamorro Coronel: "LA PRENSA Defends the U.S. Military Intervention in Grenada in a Veiled Manner"]

[Text] In its issue of Friday, 25 November, LA PRENSA carries an article on its editorial page that is very suspicious. Its flamboyant title is: The Grenada case and new perspectives of Latin American international law. The article was allegedly written by a group of international law researchers. This article, aside from being a legal absurdity and an incredibly labyrinthic hodgepodge of badly constructed and poorly expressed ideas, has a very clear objective: to deny the sovereignty of the peoples based on the evil and mistaken theory of an East-West division of strategic influences. In other words, to better explain it, they promote the idea that for geopolitical reasons the world is divided into spheres of influence. With a completely gangsterlike mentality, they want a world in which an ill-named new legal order is imposed.

Among other things, this group of researchers, with a clear U. S. neoconservative influence, claims that -- please refer to the Santa Fe Document and the theory of Professor Tucker, top ideologist, together with Constantine Menges, of the Reagan administration-- the junta of the Sandinist government, in a letter addressed to the OAS Permanent Committee, fully accepted its intervention in the case [not further identified] and promised to abide faithfully by the provisions of the OAS resolution. For the first time in Latin American international law, the subordinate connection referred to in English as linkage [in English] was used. This is a very typical word used by Henry Kissinger.

We repeat: This meant that a government would become subordinate to a group of governments such as the Andean Pact or the OAS, thus recognizing a supranational jurisdiction.

What do they mean by this? We wish the illustrious writers of this article would explain it to us. Do they mean that Nicaragua should become subordinate to a group of governments? Consequently, Nicaragua or any other Latin American country would not have a right to national sovereignty. Perhaps that is saying too much. However, we ask: What self-respecting country could accept this idea? Because from the time it accepted it, it would stop being an autonomous country ruled by its own laws.

The truth is that this theory is a mere reinterpretation of the manifest destiny of U.S. expansionism of the past century. Walker clearly eccepts this idea. It is maintained by those who dream of making our free and sovereign country a commonwealth like Puerto Rico, if not a colony subjected to the Stars and Stripes. But those turncoats should know that, in Sandino's homeland, Sandino's children do not sell themselves or surrender. Let them know that the Yankee invaders, enemies of mankind, will be defeated just as they were shamefully defeated in San Jacinto in 1856.

ARDE ANNOUNCES 'TRUCE' IN OPERATIONS IN SOUTH

PA290203 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0025 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] San Jose, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), which opposes the Sandinist regime, today announced a "tactical" halt to the largest guerrilla operation in southern Nicaragua. The ARDE command pointed out that it has decided to effect a "truce" while awaiting the course of political developments that "should take place simultaneously with military actions," but it did not describe the projects.

After the reconciliation of ARDE leaders Alfonso Robelo (politician) and Eden Pastora (military man), the installation of a democratic assembly was decided upon. That assembly, according to sources close to Robelo, has already been organized, and only lacks the appointment of a coordinator. The same source points to Jose Davila as the most qualified leader to act as coordinator of the assembly, in recognition of the abilities he displayed during the crisis between Pastora and Robelo.

The democratic assembly would have 16 members -- four persons from each of the groups that form the alliance. The Sandino Revolutionary Front (Pastora), the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (Robelo), the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front (Jose Davila), and the Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity (MISURASATA).

The other political development underway is a union of the rebel groups that fight in the north (the Nicaraguan Democratic Force), and in the south (ARDE), a development which, in recent days, seems to have accelerated, because of the fact that Pastora has apparently yielded in his objections to the formation of a joint staff.

REPORT ON U.S. MILITARY PLANS FOR GRENADA

PA281942 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] U.S. Admiral Wesley McDonald, commander in chief of the NATO forces in the Atlantic [title as heard], has confirmed the U.S. plan to turn Grenada into a permanent military base. In an interview granted to THE BALTIMORE SUN, McDonald said that the Pentagon can control the Atlantic sea routes, the Caribbean Basin, and the Gulf of Mexico from Grenada. The high command of the occupation forces in Grenada revealed a few days ago that the United States will maintain soldiers in that Caribbean island.

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART RECEIVED BY USSR'S ARKHIPOV

FL282110 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers, has received Hector Rodriguez Llompart, president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, in Moscow. During the meeting, they discussed several aspects of cooperation between the two countries and the progress of talks between the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation and the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Rodriguez Llompart is heading a Cuban delegation, which in a few days will hold with other leaders and representatives of Soviet organizations.

SOCIALIST DEFENSE MINISTRY UNIONS OPEN MEETING

FL281927 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The First Meeting for the Exchange of Experience of the Defense Unions of the socialist countries has started at the Palace of Conventions in this capital. Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Poltiburo, greeted the participants in the name of the Cuban workers movement. Division Generals Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate Politburo member and vice minister of the FAR, and Sixto Batista Santana, alternate Politburo member and chief of the FAR's Central Political Directorate, presided over the opening session.

During the morning's session, Jose Antonio Roque, secretary general of the FAR's Civilian Workers Union, read the Cuban delegation's report. The intervention suffered by the Republic of Grenada was condemned in the first passages of the document and the successes of the Cuban revolution were highlighted in the report.

CEMA PERMANENT COMMISSION FOR TRANSPORT ENDS

FL260202 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] The 69th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Transport ended today with the signing of a protocol by the participating countries.

During the closing session, which was chaired by Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Politburo and minister of transportation, plaques commemorating the 25th anniversary of the commission's founding were presented to attending delegations.

Poland's Transportation Minister Janusz Kaminski, who presided at the meeting, read the final document, which noted that the future of transportation until the year 2000 as well as cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba had been taken up during the meeting. The participants adopted a declaration condemning the Yankee aggression against Grenada.

YUGOSLAV NATIONAL DAY MARKED, LEZCANO TO SPEAK

FL281313 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Jorge Lezcano Perez, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, is to speak today, Monday, at 1800 [2300 GMT]. He will do so at the FAR's Universal Room on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Yugoslavia's National Day. Ronald Strelec, Yugoslavia's ambassador to Cuba, will also speak during the ceremony. Thus, with this ceremony the Cuban people honor the men and women, who, under the orders of the Communist Party and its top leader -- Josef Broz Tito, were the main factors in the struggle for Yugoslav freedom and unity.

ICRT, BULGARIA SIGN RADIO, TV AGREEMENT

FL260250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] At the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television [ICRT] headquarters a cooperation agreement was signed this afternoon between the State Radio and Television Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the ICRT for the years 1983-84. Stefan Tikhchev, president of the Bulgarian organization, and Nivaldo Herrera, president of the ICRT, signed the agreement.

After the protocol had been signed, Nivaldo Herrera stressed the friendly relations that exist between Cuba and Bulgaria, stating that the document that had been signed contributed to strengthening those friendly relations even more. He added that their common effort would benefit not only the signatory nations, but the entire socialist camp.

Stefan Tikhchev, emphasized the cooperation existing between the two radio and television organizations, adding that it exists because there is a deep friendship between the parties and peoples of Cuba and Bulgaria that will be further reinforced by the signing of the agreement, which will widen the horizons of Bulgarian-Cuban cooperation.

ZIONIST INTERFERENCE IN L.A. SYMPOSIUM OPENS

FL290230 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] With Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat and chief of its General Department of Foreign Relations, in attendance, the International Symposium on Zionist Interference in Latin America opened in the Palace of Conventions in our capital.

In his opening speech, Armando Entralgo, director of the Center for African and Middle Eastern Studies, referred to the current world situation, with the various points of conflict created by the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism. He also emphasized the effort being made by the Palestinian people in their struggle to build an independent state of their own under the direction of the PLO, their sole, genuine representative.

About 300 people participated in the event representing more than 40 Latin American, Asian, African, Arab, and European organizations as well as Cuban organizations and institutions.

CASTRO CABLE TO PDRY ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

GF281532 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text of cable sent to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, president of the Council of State, and president of the Council of Ministers, on the 16th anniversary of PDRY Independence Day]

[Text] On the 16th anniversary of your country's independence day, we express to you our deep comradeship and congratulations. We wish you, your people, and your revolution further great successes in facing the common enemy and his allies and in achieving new accomplishments for the Yemeni people. Your revolutionary people have been an impregnable fence for the progressive revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland, and under your party, have been able to win the admiration and respect of all peoples, particularly the Cuban people, who salute the PDRY people's victories against imperialism and for the freedom of their socialist democratic society.

While sharing with the PDRY people their joys over their revolutionary victories, we express satisfaction over the ties of friendship, fraternity, solidarity, and common goals of our countries, parties, and governments.

SENEGALESE INDEPENDENCE PARTY MEMBERS ARRIVE

FL281953 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpt] (Seido Cissoko), secretary general of the Independence and Labor Party [Partido de la Independencia y el Trabajo] of Senegal, and (Dansouko Amat), deputy secretary general of that party, arrived this morning in our country. They are here at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party.

The distinguished visitors were met at the Jose Marti International Airport by Jesus Montane, alternate Politburo member of our party, and other members of our Central Committee.

CONFERENCE WITH NICARAGUAN YOUTH CONCLUDES

FL282134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The first Cuba-Nicaragua Anti-Imperialist Youth Conference has concluded in Santiago de Cuba, following emotional meetings which have strengthened their unity in the struggle against oppression and crime.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA BEGINS VISIT TO YAR

For reportage on the visit to the Yemeni Arab Republic by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 29 November Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GRENADA

U.S., CARIBBEAN FORCES EMPOWERED TO DETAIN

FL290034 Bridgetown CANA in English 2300 GMT 28 Nov 83

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 23, CANA -- Grenada's new caretaker government has passed legislation empowering the U.S. Army and the Caribbean Peace Keeping Force on the island to detain persons deemed a threat to national security, according to the official gazette.

A notice appearing on the official publication dated November 23 said commissioned or non-commissioned officers of the Caribbean Peace Keeping Force or the U.S. Army were empowered to detain such persons on behalf of the authorities. Under the preventive detention ordinance, any person taken into custody must be presented with a written statement specifying in detail the grounds under which he is being detained seven days after his or her arrest.

The gazette carried the names of 47 persons who are in detention at Richmond Hill Prison here in connection with the October 19 military coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three cabinet ministers, and several others were killed. Among the 47 listed were former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, former Government Ministers Selwyn Strachan and Chris de Riggs, former Commissioner of Prisons Justin Roberts, and General Hudson Austin, the leader of the short-lived military council which seized power in the coup. U.S.-led troops invaded Grenada last October 25 to remove the military and restore elected government.

The law provides for detainees to be given opportunity to obtain a review of their status not more than one month after being taken into custody. The review, the government said, would be conducted by an independent and impartial tribunal to be presided over by a person appointed by the chief justice from among practising lawyers or solicitors here. The preventive detention ordinance also makes provision for detainees to consult their lawyers who would be allowed to make representation on their behalf to the tribunal. Detainees can also appear before the tribunal themselves.

CUBAN DIPLOMAT DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA

FL281443 Bridgetown CANA in English 1853 GMT 27 Nov 83

[By George Worme]

[Excerpts] St George's, Grenada, Nov 27 (CANA) -- Grenada's two-week-old caretaker government last week expelled one of the last two Cuban diplomats on the island, the Cuban charge d'affaires said today. Gaston Diaz, now the lone Cuban diplomat here, told CANA that the communinations attache, Pablo Mora, left for Havana last Thursday after he was declared persona non grata and given 24 hours to leave Grenada.

Diaz said the pilot of the LIAT aircraft, in which Mora left, refused entry to the Cuban official until Immigration authorities had assured him that Mora's luggage had undergone a security check.

"The plane remained on the ground for about 20 minutes after its original departure time and was only able to take off after the Immigration authorities assured the pilot that the luggage was properly searched," the Cuban charge d'affaires told CANA.

Diaz called on the new Grenada authorities to move "quickly" towards reaching an agreement with the Havana Government on the return of Cuban equipment that was being used to construct the half-built Point Salines International Airport here. He called too, on the caretaker government to allow Cuban mechanics to enter the island to repair an Air Cubana aircraft that was damaged during the invasion. The Cuban charge d'affaires said he has been holding talks on both issues with Dr Patrick Emmanuel, the interim administration's spokesman on foreign affairs, but charged he was 'being given the run around since the island has no authority."

ANONYMOUS PAMPHLET CRITICIZES SCOON APPOINTEE

FL281531 Bridgetown CANA in English 1853 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 27 (CANA) -- A pamphlet has appeared in the Grenada capital, St George's, criticising the decision of Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon to appoint University of the West Indies (UWI) research fellow Dr Patrick Emmanuel to serve on the island's interim government. The pamphlet, whose publishers are unknown, questioned the allocation of the Foreign Affairs portfolio to Dr Emmanuel, who it said, has been banned from entering a number of Caribbean countries, including Trinidad and Tobago. "What kind of thing is that?" the publication asked.

The document also accused the Grenadian economist of seeking to bring back to Grenada two expelled foreigners who, it said, were agents of the KGB (the Soviet Intelligence Service). The two were employed by the former People's Revolutionary Government (PRG). The two are believed to be among 36 foreigners who were asked by the Governor-General to leave Grenada shortly after the U.S.-led intervention last month. The 36 worked in various professional capacities for the former Maurice Bishop administration which was ousted in a military coup on October 19.

The pamphlet is the first known public attack on the 2-week old caretaker administration which will govern Grenada until general elections are held next year to return the island to elected rule. The pamphlet charged that "communist elements" in the new government were planning to seek the withdrawal of the American and Caribbean forces which participated in the October 25 intervention. "We conscious Grenadians would like to remind them of people's power," it said. "In order to make a request of the sort, every Grenadian has to be consulted first of all."

The pamphlet also accused former Premier Herbert Blaize, the leader of the Grenada National Party (GNP), of selling out the island to former Prime Minister Eric Gairy and the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM). Gairy's government was overthrown in a March 1979 coup by the NJM which, under late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, ruled Grenada until last month's bloody political upheaval.

The publication said because of the GNP's failure to play a leading role in the popular demonstrations against Gairy's independence plans in 1974, "Grenadians were led astray by the NJM." The GNP then constituted the Parliamentary opposition. The GNP, which is expected to contest the forthcoming general elections, formed an alliance with the NJM to contest the last elections here in 1976. "We understand that the GNP is about to be invoked from its grave," the pamphlet said. "We are now wondering under what guise these demons are returning to tell us tales."

BUSINESS DELEGATION TO ATTEND MIAMI TRADE MEETING

FL261950 Bridgetown CANA in English 1819 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada. Nov 26, CANA -- A high-powered Grenadian private sector delegation was leaving here today to attend the annual Miami Conference on Trade, Investment and Development sponsored by the Caribbean and Central American Action. It runs from November 20 to December 20. The delegation, headed by President of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce Richard Menezes includes Gillian Thompson, executive director of the Grenada Hotels Association.

Other members on the team of businessmen are Geoffrey Thompson, Edwin De Caul, Brian Pitt and Richard Grey, Richard Cherman, and Kayam Jaleel. The conference is expected to deal with practical exploration of new business opportunities as a means of implementing Washington's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) -- an aid, trade, and investment package and promoting economic development in the region.

HAITI

IMMIGRANT LABORERS TO BE SENT TO GUYANA, BELIZE

FL231339 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] In Port-au-Prince, Haiti, the Foreign Ministry says that Haiti is negotiating to send thousands of immigrant laborers to Belize and Guyana. A Foreign Ministry press note said Guyanese Envoy Oscar Phillips visited Haiti recently to study importing laborers. The ministry also said Haitian officials are awaiting a reply from Belize, which has also expressed interest in importing Haitian laborers.

JAMAICA

OPPOSITION PLANS TO BOYCOTT GENERAL ELECTION

FL282036 Bridgetown CANA in English 1945 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 28, CANA -- Jamaica today faced the prospect of a one-party Paliament after the opposition People's National Party (PNP) announced that it would boycott the December 15 general elections because planned [words indistinct] and endorse previously expressed position of party leaders. The small opposition Marxist Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ) issued a statement today urging voters not to turn out on December 15.

The Jamaican Parliament was being dissolved today and candidates for the election must hand in their nomination papers tomorrow. Prime Minister Edward Seaga Friday called the poll two years early citing opposition calls for his resignation as finance minister over his handling of the economy, and [passage indistinct] October 1980 with Seaga's conservative Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) winning 51 seats and the PNP 9 in the 60-seat House of Representatives [passage indistinct].

The PNP had been saying for some weeks that it would refuse to contest an election on a voters list already three years old and which would leave thousands of new voters disenfranchised. The JLP and the PNP had agreed in the late 1970's to a number of measures to improve the island's electoral system. The running of the elections were taken out of the hands of the state and are now supervised by an electoral advisory committee comprising representatives of both parties and independents appointed by the governor general. [sentence as received]

The plan was to entrench this procedure into the Constitution as an electoral commission, work which is being handled by committees of Parliament.

The PNP is particularly unhappy that a photo-identification programme for voters to minimise electoral fraud, was not completed. Seaga said over the weekend that the system would be ready in about three months.

He regretted that many new voters would not be able to cast their ballots on election day. Seaga said the PNP's calls for his resignation had created a crisis of confidence which could hurt the implementation of Jamaica's economic programmes. An election, he said, could not wait.

In its statement today, the WPJ said, "The WPJ is well aware that a boycott by opposition parties of these totally unfair elections will allow Seaga to get all 60 seats, but this is better than to give these sneak elections with one working day's notice of nomination day a cloak of legitmacy by taking part in them, thereby giving Seaga's government five more years on a voters list that disenfranchises three generations of 18 year-old youths..."

The WPJ said Sunday that it would not contest the election. It called on voters, regardless of political views, to boycott the poll and to take a stand on principle in favour of early elections on the new voters list being drawn up.

It said it would not give in "to opportunist temptations to take advantage of a PNP boycott in order to win votes or seats for the WPJ."

It also accused Seaga of wishing to return to power before new economic measures announced last week would bring harships on the people. Seaga announced a devaluation of the Jamaica dollar and some price increases as part of an austerity package approved by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under a new standby credit arrangement starting next January.

The move followed the abrupt discontinuation of a two-year-old extended fund facility agreement after the two sides disagreed on whether Jamaica had passed performance tests for September.

Seaga had initially said the PNP's call for his resignation as minister of finance for allegedly having deceived the people with regard the the country's performance under the extended fund agreement had led to the snap election.

The prime minister had said last month that IMF criteria had been met, but the fund rejected the basis of the government's calculations, and subsequent negotiations led to the new stand-by facility.

However, in disclosing the election date Saturday night, Seaga said that he was under pressure from investors who did not want to commit money to new programmes in Jamaica with the administration having only two years of it left.

Investors, Seaga said, were telling him, "We don't know when an election will come, and when it comes, we don't know what will happen."

In the circumstances they had said, "...We'd better wait, and see what will happen..." the prime minister told supporters at a Kingston rally.

FURTHER DEVALUATION OF JAMAICAN DOLLAR POSSIBLE

FL252255 Bridgetown CANA in English 2209 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 25, CANA -- Construction Minister Bruce Golding has warned of the possibility of a further devaluation of the Jamaican dollar if this week's action by government does not result in greater inflow of foreign currency into the banking system.

Seaga Wednesday unified the tiered exchange system that was in operation here for 10 months and moved the official exchange rate from J1.78 to J3.15 dollars for one American dollar. Banks were given a 15-cent adjustment factor either way.

The move was made under the terms of a new 15 month standby credit facility of 180 million (U.S.) dollars with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) starting January 1. One of its aims is to cut the leakage of currency to the black market.

"We will only continue to hold that rate if the inflows are coming," Golding told hardware merchants yesterday, "and if we do not have inflows, we are going to have problems."

Golding said that if more foreign exchange were reaching the official system, Jamaica would have been in a better position and would have been able to support the official rate.

"But the fact of the matter is that the foreign exchange is leaving the country in various forms and the leakage that is taking place is causing us concern as to whether we will be able to hold that (new) rate," he added.

Along with the official exchange rate, there operated a parallel market where the rate was up to 50 percent more expensive than the official rate. The market was introduced to take pressure off the official system during Jamaica's foreign exchange crisis and took up the bulk of transactions. The black market in foreign exchange continued to thrive however.

Golding also spoke out against exporters who sold their products abroad and banked the returns in New York, Miami, and other cities. He said they not only breached the laws but set back the prospect of economic recovery here.

"We know there are people out there who have not been fair to this country," he said. "I do not want anyone to think that it is the government of (Prime Minister Edward) Seaga alone which is going to suffer: It is the whole country that is going to suffer."

Economists here say it would take three or four months to clearly determine whether the new exchange rate was sustainable.

SEAGA PRESENTS CAPTURED GRENADIAN DOCUMENTS

FL231511 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 16 Nov 83 p 1, 15

[All quotation marks as published]

[Text] The following paper was laid in Parliament yesterday by Prime Minister the Rt Hon Edward Seaga.

Members are aware that the Government took a decision to commit Jamaican troops to a joint military operation in Grenada in alliance with the Armed Forces of the United States of America, Barbados, and member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, commencing October 25, as announced by me to Parliament on that date. Members are also aware that the military operation was very successful in securing its objectives within a few days with light casualties in the overall offensive.

I shall make a further report to Parliament, as soon as the figures have been finalised for personnel wounded or killed in action. Suffice it to say that to date there are no Jamaican casualties save one in which a grenade detonator accidentally went off in the hands of a Jamaica Defence Force private. I am pleased to advise that the wounded soldier has returned home and is being treated satisfactorily.

In the course of military operations a number of important documents have been captured which I am laying before Parliament to assist honourable members and the public to better understand the events which lay behind the momentous developments in October and which led to the active participation of the Jamaica Defence Force in Grenada. These documents will also aid serious students and commentators on public affairs in gaining an insight into the historic events which led up to this period.

Inasmuch as we are experiencing one of the most momentous and historic developments in the modern history of the Caribbean, in which Jamaica is playing a decisive role, it is considered invaluable to our own future course that we should gain as comprehensive and factual a view as possible of the past and set them in a true political perspective. It will be recalled that the government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, which overthrew the Eric Gairy Government in March 1979, was itself overthrown in the events of October 1983 and that Bishop together with several of his ministers and an unknown number of Grenadians were brutally killed in the savage events which followed.

It is known that these developments arose out of a decision by the Central Committee of the ruling New Jewel Movement [NJM] to depose Bishop, and to place him and several ministers under house arrest. These decisions were carried out by the People's Revolutionary Army led by General Hudson Austin, who established a People's Revolutionary Government to replace the deposed Bishop regime.

The captured documents which I am laying before Parliament include minutes of critical meetings of the Central Committee of the NJM held in September and October 1983, and propaganda statements issued in respect of the execution of Bishop. The minutes clearly reveal the issues which were central to the bloody events of the people.

Copies of the original documents are being tabled, but to assist in the assimilation of the material, concise summaries have also been prepared to accompany each document. Some are in original handwritten notes which had not yet been prepared in typewritten form by the note-takers before events overtook them.

The trend of the meetings is easily identified if for no other reason than the repeated statements of the members of the Central Committee which are in large part quoted here in their own words, that:

The Revolution was "facing its worst crisis ever. The mood of the masses (was) characterised at worst by dissatisfaction and cynicism, and at best by serious demoralisation. Mass organisation (were) at their worst state ever."

"The NYO (National Youth Organisation -- the political youth arm of Bishop's party, the New Jewel Movement) (was) in a state of virtual collapse." "There was infiltration among the working class by the Church and "the revolution had not yet developed a policy for dealing with the Church." The Party was depending on social benefits to do the work for them. "The Militia (was) non-existent...the Army demoralised. There were deep economic problems, electrical blackouts, retrenchment of jobs, bad roads." On this basis the Revolution would be "turned back within 1 year."

The Central Committee was called upon to take "an honest cold-blooded and scientific approach to save the Party and the Revolution." "The most fundamental problem was the quality of leadership of the Central Committee and the Party provided by Comrade Maurice Bishop." "The Central Committee (was) of the view that...Comrade (Bishop) has tremendous strengths, his ability to inspire and instil confidence in the people, his ability to unite the masses and hold so high the banner and prestige of the Revolution regionally and internationally....but lacks the precise qualities and strengths....to carry the process forward....and to transform the Party into a (Marxist) Leninist one."

As a result, the Central Committee decided "to marry the strength of Comrade Maurice (Bishop) and Bernard (Coard) in the model of joint leadership of the Party."

This was voted on as follows:

For	9
Opposed	1
Abstain	3

At a later meeting of the Politburo and Central Committee on October 12, as a result of rumours in circulation, it was decided to expel Maurice Bishop from the Party and other members who were taking " a right (wing) opportunist path." To applause, it was further decided that Maurice Bishop would be confined indefinitely and his telephones cut off -- he would be disarmed for his own safety....and people spreading rumours called in and warned for indefinite detention.

It was further concluded by the Central Committee that: "The situation demands bolshevik staunchness" which required the members to be "Communist in practice because only Communism could rescue the situation." And finally the warning that -- "in the coming days (they) would not be talking of whether you are a Party member or not".... but "about whether you are a Communist or not" and "Comrades without belly better hop the next plane." Along with these revealing minutes of critical meetings of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement held in September and October were certain bulletins issued after Bishop was freed from house detention and later that day executed along with other leading figures and cabinet ministers.

These bulletins in inimitable language reveal that a violent struggle took place after Bishop was released in which several people were shot and killed on both sides. The death of Bishop and his comrades were the subject of boastful comments in the bulletin which hailed the executions as a "victory" in which "the betrayers of the masses were crushed." In commenting on the bravery of comrades in the People's Revolutionary Army of General Austin the bulletin, in language both meaningful and familiar to Jamaicans, commended those under pressure who were urging others "to stand firm," and concludes with equal meaningful rhetoric: "Forward Ever -- Backward Never", "Socialism or Death."

Military Treaties -- Large-Scale Military Aid

A further set of documents reveals Military Assistance Treaties between Grenada and the Soviet Union, and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea (North Korea) for the supply of arms and war materiel -- totalling US$38 million (J$68 million), as well as a treaty with Cuba for military advisers, details of which are in attached documents together with accompanying summaries. The highlights of these treaties are as follows:

The terms of three secret military assistance agreements between the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada and the Soviet Union note that the USSR was to provide $25.6 million in war materiel.

The treaty with North Korea indicated the North Koreans would provide $12 million in war materiel.

The treaties between Grenada and the Soviet Union promised the delivery of 4000 AK automatic rifles, 25 carbines, 7,000 mines, 15,000 grenades, 1,050 pistols, 293 sniper rifles (RPG) launchers, and pages of other military associated goods. North Korea promised to deliver 1,000 rifles, 80 machine guns, 50 RPG's, etc. Shipments were to include full outfits of uniforms, armoured personnel carriers, radio stations, a field bakery, etc.

The agreements -- if fully implemented -- would put in the hands of Grenada's leaders enough equipment to outfit several army battalions with full offensive capability. The Grenadian Army numbered only one battalion. The Soviet treaties called for deliveries of arms to take place through Cuba.

A great deal of the weaponry had been delivered by the time of the coup from which a very large amount of arms, ammunition, and equipment were captured as set out below:

Weapons Captured in Grenada (Compiled from figures provided through November 6)

Ammunition:
- Rifles: 5,516,000 rounds
- Heavy ammunition: 134,486 rounds
- Grenades: 2,174.

Rifles: Total -- 9,756. Including 7,62 AK-47 automatic rifles, sniper rifles, bolt action rifles, and shotguns.
Machineguns: Total: 359. Including sub and light machineguns.
Heavy Weapons: Total -- 200. Including anti-aircraft guns, recoiless anti-tank weapons, mortars, and rocket propelled grenade launchers.

Note: Figures cannot be currently stated for mine detectors, bayonets, uniforms, generators, radio equipment, and other materiel. The above represent only major items of weapons, equipment, and ammunition captured in Grenada from shipments already delivered under the Soviet Union and North Korean treaties. Below is listed further supplies of major items of weapons, equipment, ammunition and war materiel to be shipped by the Soviet Union and North Korea in 1984 and 1985.

Soviet Union and People's Democratic Republic of Korea (North Korea).

Grenades	13,000	
Armoured personnel carriers	50	
Rocket-propelled grenade launchers	70	
Grenades for rocket launchers	4,200	rounds
Anti-tank guns	24	
Anti-tank ammunition	9,000	rounds
Anti-aircraft ammunition	180,000	rounds
82mm mortars	30	
82mm mortar bombs	10,800	bombs
9 mm pistols	700	
9 mm ammunition	50,400	rounds
Machine guns	1,165	
Rifles	1,010	
7,62 mm ammunition	1,825,400	rounds
Radio stations	10	
Telephone sets	30	
Switchboards	5	
Power plant	5	
Power plant	1	
Uniform sets (shirts, trousers, vests, shorts, socks, boots, belts, panama (hats)	1,000	
Steel helmets	1,000	
Aluminum flasks and cases	1,000	
10 man tents	50	

Permanent Cuban advisers. A secret agreement also concluded between Cuba and the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada provides for 27 permanent and 13 temporary Cuban military specialists. Article XII of that agreement pledges the two governments to "take all measures....to assure the secrecy of the permanency of the military personnel in both states and the permanency of the military personnel in both states and the character of the activities." [as published]

Socialist International Secret Caucus.

Finally, so as to set the Grenadian Revolution and its purpose in the context of the wider Latin American scene, I table the captured minutes of a Socialist International Meeting held in Managua, Nicaragua, to report on a secret regional caucus. These minutes speak eloquently of the movement in the Latin American wing of the Socialist International, the trend to consolidate the position of those parties supportive of the revolutionary process, and the categorisation of other Socialist Parties in terms of supporters and enemies.

Socialist International Report on the Meeting of Secret Regional Caucus Held in Managua, Nicaragua, January 6, 7.

The following organizations were represented:

FSLN (Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional), Nicaragua, Antonio Marguin.

MNR (Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario), El Salvador, Hector Oqueli.

R.P. [as published]

PNP (People's National Party, Jamaica, Paul Miller).

PCC (Partido Comunista de Cuba), Cuba, Silva.

NJM (New Jewel Movement), Grenada, Chris Deriggs.

The following items constituted the agenda:

(1) An analysis of the balance of forces within the Socialist International [SI].
The regional situation.
The international situation.

(2) Initiatives to be taken to strengthen the position of progressive forces of Latin America and the Caribbean within the organisation.

(3) Initiatives to neutralize forces within SI that are against us.

(4) Upcoming activities of SI -- regionally and internationally.

(5) Activities of COPAAL -- combining SI work with COPAAL work.

(6) Conference on non-intervention and peace in Central America.

(7) Political character of projected growth of SI -- Conference of Africa SI.

(8) Structure of SI.
Chairmanship of Regional Committee.
Proposed Regional Executive Secretary.

(9) Proposed Institute of Economic and Political Studies.

(10) ALDHO -- Latin American Human Rights Organisation.

(11) Work of social democracy in the region.

The meeting was organised for the purpose of deepening the process of coordination among the most progressive SI forces of Latin America and the Caribbean with a view towards expanding the influence of the region as a whole in the organisation and outlining a number of concrete initiatives related to the upcoming congress of SI in Sydney, Australia.

The meeting was chaired by Antonio Marguin of the International Relations Department of the FSLN.

(1) Analysis.

(1) Regional situation -- the progressive forces are in control.

(a) There are fourteen members of the SI Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean. Of these fourteen, there are seven parties that are generally progressive and some within a Marxist-Leninist trend.

There are three (3) new parties that have recently gained consultative observer status in SI. They are:

(I) Puerto Rico
(II) WPA (Working People's Alliance) -- Guyana.
(III) PLP (Progressive Labor Party) -- St Lucia.

The presence of these parties will help to strengthen the influence of the progressive forces within the Regional Committee. These parties can, in effect, function like full members of the organisation. We must always consult with them and keep them informed.
(2) Europe in relation to Latin America.
(A) There are sharp divisions among the European parties in their outlook on Latin America.
(B) Our friends in this area are prepared to accept the Latin American revolutionary process as being palatable if restricted to the Latin American context.

(C) There is a great amount of misunderstanding about Latin America both among our friends and our enemies -- some amount of fear and uncertainty.

(D) Many of the European SI parties expect us to understand the concept of "The Soviet Menace."

(E) Many European parties are concerned that, by the Latin American presence in SI, they have let in a?? [as published]

(F) Many European parties are willing to hold discussion with us at levels which indicate the contradictions among themselves. The difference between Kreisky of Austria and Brandt of Germany on the PLO question.

(G) Our strongest allies in Europe are the SI parties and that of Holland. There is also good potential with UDP of Canada.

(H) Our principal enemies are to be found among the parties of Soares and Horgo in Portugal and Italy respectively -- the Social Democrats of the USA are also our sworn enemies.

(I) The reason why the European parties did not allow WPA and PLP to get beyond the consultative membership status is because of their fear of the growth of membership with parties that they do not control.

(J) A mission in Europe comprising of our most trusted forces in Latin America and the Caribbean can be strategically valuable before the Sydney Congress. It can help to assure our friends and confuse our enemies.

Decisions.

(1) The next meeting of the Broad Latin America Region SI Committee will be in anyone of the following places:
La Paz, Bolivia; Mexico; Caracas; Canada.

Michael Manley of PNP and Auselmo Sule of PR will coordinate with B. Carlson of the SI Secretariat on this matter. Member parties will be informed accordingly.

(2) A broad resolution on the Latin American and Caribbean situation will be passed at the meeting of the Regional Committee. Agenda for this meeting will include:

A) Analysis of current political situation.

B) Attitudes to SI in Latin America.

C) Issues for Sydney.
  I) New situation.
  II) Expansion.

D) SI Latin America Committee:
  I) Structure.
  II) Staff.
  III) Officers.

E) Christian Democracy in Latin America.

F) Actions to strengthen ALDHU.

G) Sydney resolutions.

(3) Hector Oquel of MNR of El Salvador will draft a resolution on Latin America and the Caribbean by 31st January 1983. This resolution will be specifically for the Sydney Congress and will address only the m[illegible] major issues.

The following guidelines will be the basis for the resolution:

A) The Basle Resolution -- including such themes like peace and non-intervention, anti-militarization in the region, anti-dictatorship, the settlement of disputes, etc.

B) Solidarity with Nicaragua, Grenada, and the FDR, FMLN, and MNR of El Salvador.

C) A limited number of other key issues in the region.

D) The creation of a platform and frame of reference in SI for the approach on the Latin American and Caribbean region until the next congress in Belgium (in the subsequent 2 years).

(4) Subject to the approval of NJM, the next m[illegible]ing of the Secret Regional Caucus of Progressive SI parties will be in Grenada ar[illegible]d the 13th and 14th March. This meeting will have strategic value in that it will provide the opportunity to:

I) Assess the results of the tour of Europe by the selected parties, and

II) Conduct a final assessment on issues related to the Sydney Congress -- questions of tactics and levels of coordination can also be discussed.

(6) Grenada should consider inviting a few key SI personalities to March 13th celebrations. [as published]

(7) Bilaterals will be held with new regional SI forces before congress -- Grenada will speak with WPA and PLP.

(8) In the meeting in Grenada, we are going to consider what initiatives can be taken to support Suriname. If the Suriname Government wishes, an unofficial familiarization visit can be organized subsequent to the proposed Grenada meeting. This, it is felt, may have value in preparing members of the Regional Caucus to be able to speak with authority if the question of Suriname is raised in Sydney. If a decision is made to go ahead with this, the te[illegible]m can comprise:

Radical Party of Chile.
FSIN.
PNP.
NDP.

NJM will establish contact with Suriname and guide che Regional Secret Caucus accordingly.

At the meeting of the SI Resolution Committee and Finance Committee in Madrid and Italy respectively, during the middle of February, regional parties should try to have the possible presence. Subsequent to the Madrid and Italy meetings, a tour of Europe should be organized to hold bilaterals with all European parties who belong to SI.

The participants of this mission should include:

Ungo of MNR.
Oquel of MNR.
Sule of PR.
Manley of PNP.
Miller of PNP.
A senior representative of NJM.

This mission will seek to counter the forces of Portugal, Italy, and the USA. Seek to speak discussion within hostile European parties. Work of the expulsion of the (CIA), USA Social Democratic Party.

(9) Progressive SI forces in the region should seek to attend COPAAL meeting scheduled for Brazil in March and secure reinforcement of Sydney SILA Resolution.

(10) To push ahead and implement the proposal for the establishment of a regional Institute for Political and Economic Research.

Paul Miller of Jamaica as director.

Open bank account in the Bahamas with signatures of Miller and Hector Oquel.

Maintain the Secret Regional Caucus with periodic and special meetings.

Review membership in the future.

Submitted by: Cde Chris DeRiggs.

These documents will deepen the understanding of Jamaicans in the workings of the Communist and Socialist systems in the region and their interlocking linkages with the suppliers of arms and supporters of revolution. The documents will undoubtedly guide those, too, who will assess in historical perspective, one day, the central factors in the defence of freedom and democracy in the Caribbean in our times.

PNP REFUTES CONTENTS OF GRENADIAN DOCUMENTS

FL242003 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] The PNP [People's National Party] has said that the 'secret' meeting in Managua, Nicaragua, attended by Mr Paul Miller of the PNP in January, was neither subversive nor sinister. In a statement issued yesterday in response to the documents tabled in the House on Tuesday and which were copies of documents captured in Grenada, Mr Patterson the PNP chairman, said in part. "One of the documents disclosed is a New Jewel Movement report of an alleged secret meeting in Managua of the Socialist International with the PNP being represented. When the report is read, nothing emerges from it which can be remotely linked to the October events in Grenada nor can it in any way be characterised as subversive.

"The fact is that the meeting was a private meeting of four Socialist International member parties and one regular observer of Socialist International conferences, the FSLN of Nicaragua. It was public knowledge that such a meeting was being convened. The report does not comprise the minutes of the meeting, but is a record of the account by the New Jewel Movement representative present. Not being a member of the Socialist International, the Cuban Communist Party was not represented at the meeting. The Cuban Party was invited for one session to hear their views on the linkage being suggested by the Americans on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with the independence of Namibia. The Cuban Party would not be eligible for participation in this caucus.

"From time to time, Socialist International member parties caucus to discuss regional and international matters and to determine positions to be taken on these matters.

No doubt member parties of Conservative Groupings, to which Mr Seaga's JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] belongs, do so also from time to time. There is nothing subversive or sinister about this. The reference in the report to some European Socialist International parties as "enemies" is not a PNP perspective but represents the views of the persons attending on behalf of the NJM.

"The disastrous state of the Jamaican economy under Seaga's mismanagement compels him to divert the public's attention from the government's failures by fairy tales of Communist plots and subversion and employment of vicious smear tactics against the PNP. We need to know what gives the right to the governments involved in the invasion of Grenada to capture private party documents and to use them purely for propaganda purposes in their own country. We must ask what is our minister of information doing in Grenada as seen by us on JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation Television] TV rifling through documents there when his own portfolio is disintegrating in Jamaica and JBC is still without a board."

OFFICIAL REPORT ON CUBAN PLANE'S BEHAVIOR

FL242159 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] An official report has confirmed the GLEANER's report of Thursday, November 3, on what was described then as the strange behaviour of a Cubana aircraft coming into Kingston on Saturday, October 29. A transcript of the automatic voice recorder at the Control Tower of the Norman Manley International Airport has been made available to the GLEANER by the Minister of Public Utilities, the Hon Pearnel Charles.

This transcript, as well as "a record of verbal communication with the Air Traffic controller who was on duty at the time of the incident and who had visual contact with the Cuban plane during most of the maneouvre," confirm the GLEANER's account. According to a report made to the ministry by the Civil Aviation Department, the following facts have been established:

The weather was fair, with visibility quoted as some 10 miles. At least two persons were in the cockpit of the Cubana aircraft, both of whom could understand and speak English. The pilot later reported (when he was called to the Control Tower after landing) that he had charts for the Kingston area. The Norman Manley Airport is charted, the Tinson Pen Aerodrome is not. The Norman Manley Airport is more readily seen from the air when approaching Kingston than the Tinson Pen Aerodrome. Some instructions appear to have been easily understood by the Cubana crew yet other less complicated instructions were not understood. The controller reported that the aircraft did not appear to carry out all the instructions given from the control tower.

On specific points in the GLEANER report, the official report confirmed the following: The aircraft made three passes over or in the vicinity of the Tinson Pen Aerodrome. The aircraft made a deliberate left turn over the city even after acknowledging seeing the Norman Manley International Airport.

Mr T. A. Shaw, who signed the report from the Director of Civil Aviation, commented finally: "Given the aforementioned facts, it is my opinion that the chance of the crew of Cubana 456 mistakenly identifying Tinson Pen Aerodrome for the Norman Manley International Airport is very unlikely. In any case, both airports must have been visible to the crew. "The instructions from the Norman Manley control tower were quite clear and did not allow for any possible misinterpretation. These instructions could at no time be interpreted in such a way as to cause the aircraft to fly over the city of Kingston in the vicinity of Up Park Camp."

BOUTERSE ON RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES, CUBA

FL281421 Bridgetown CANA in English 2314 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Nov 27 (CANA) -- Suriname's left-wing military Government says its decision to downgrade diplomatic relations with Cuba was in no way influenced by last month's bloody disturbances in Grenada that ended with the U.S.-led military intervention on October 25, according to the official SURINAME NEWS AGENCY (SNA).

"This measure had nothing to do with the invasion of Grenada. We just brought back the relations to controllable proportions," SNA quoted military ruler Lieutenant Colonel Deysi Bouterse as saying. "It was a decision we made on the basis of an analysis of our situation," the Army commander told reporters here last week.

The Suriname Government asked Havana hours after the U.S. intervention began on October 25 to recall Ambassador Osvaldo Cardenas as a first step to downgrading diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Bouterse said then that an "increasing lack of clarity" in relations between Havana and Paramaribo and a certain concern over the "tragic developments" in Grenada had influenced the decision.

The Suriname leader was a close friend of the late Grenada prime minister, Maurice Bishop, who was killed along with three cabinet ministers in an Army coup on October 19. Bouterse had condemned the (?action).

Bouterse rejected suggestions that his government was seeking to improve strained relations with the United States. He said Suriname was committed to the principle of nonalignment.

"Towards the United States, we have the same position as towards Holland. If they want to resume their very modest aid to us, we will welcome it but we are not waiting for it," the Army commander said.

Both the United States and Holland, Suriname's former colonial ruler, halted development aid to Suriname following the execution of 15 government opponents by the military here last December.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRD LEADER ON ALLEGED SOVIET THREAT IN AMERICA

FL251531 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 19 Nov 83 p 5

[By Saul Pimentel]

[Excerpt] Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez stated yesterday that the opinion of U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick regarding an alleged Soviet threat in America does not agree with the opinion of the Socialist International. Pena Gomez, leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] and vice president of the Socialist International, said that Mrs Kirkpatrick has adopted her position and the leaders of the Socialist International have adopted theirs.

"This fact is known by all. Therefore no one must be surprised," the trustee for the National District said when interviewed by reporters from this newspaper after dedicating a library in Los Mina district. The political leader was emphatic when he said that "Mrs Kirkpatrick's opinion does not agree with ours." He stated that "she has her opinion and we respect it, but we have our own opinion."

GUYANA

PAPER PREDICTS REGIONAL, INTERNATIONAL ISOLATION

FL251843 Bridgetown CANA in English 1737 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 25 (CANA) -- The Catholic STANDARD, organ of the Roman Catholic Church here, has said that the administration of President Forbes Burnham was heading for regional and international isolation. In an editorial, the paper said relations between Guyana and the United States had never been worse, "given the Reagan government's stand against the PNC's ruling (Peoples National Congress) left of centre position, its claim of economic aggression by the U.S., and its almost hysterical reaction to the U.S. action in Grenada."

Guyana condemned the American-led invasion of Grenada, and President Burnham and government ministers have since stepped up anti-American statements. The invasion took place six days after the Grenada Army led by General Hudson Austin had seized power in a coup on October 19. The STANDARD said that the PNC's stand on the issue, coupled with its "clandestine negotiations with the short-lived military regime of General Austin, have left the party virtually without a friend in the English-speaking Caribbean." The STANDARD referred to what it said were plans to exclude Guyana from Caricom. It seemed that only Trinidad and Tobago, which also opposed the invasion, could save Guyana from exclusion by standing up for it, despite Georgetown's "notorious human rights record," the paper said.

Within Guyana, the paper said the only allies the PNC can claim were the religious House of Israel group and the opposition Marxist People's Progressive Party, (PPP). "This nebulous critical support of the PPP is rather insignificant in numerical terms, for the vast majority of Guyanese, including PPP supporters, are thoroughly fed up with the inhumanity of the government and the bankruptcy and ineptitude of both the PPP and the PNC."

The House of Israel, headed by American fugitive Rabbi Washington, is closely linked with the PNC and is regarded here as the "tough" arm of the ruling party.